

**PHONOLOGICAL INTERFERENCE OF BAHASA INDONESIA
IN THE PRONUNCIATION OF ENGLISH PHONEME /v/, /θ/, /ð/, /-t/, and /-d/
IN RETNO MARSUDI SPEECHES REGARDING PALESTINE**

A GRADUATING PAPER

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for Gaining
the Bachelor's Degree in English Department



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kami menyatakan bahwa skripsi tersebut sudah dapat diajukan pada sidang Munaqosyah untuk memenuhi salah satu syarat memperoleh gelar Sarjana Sastra Inggris.

Atas perhatiannya, kami mengucapkan terima kasih.

Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb

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MOTTO

To be, or not to be. Back and forth. This or the other one. It's my decision. Just want to do well in everything.

- *Stray Kids: Question*

Justice is a weapon. It can be used to cause harm, but it cannot protect or save others.

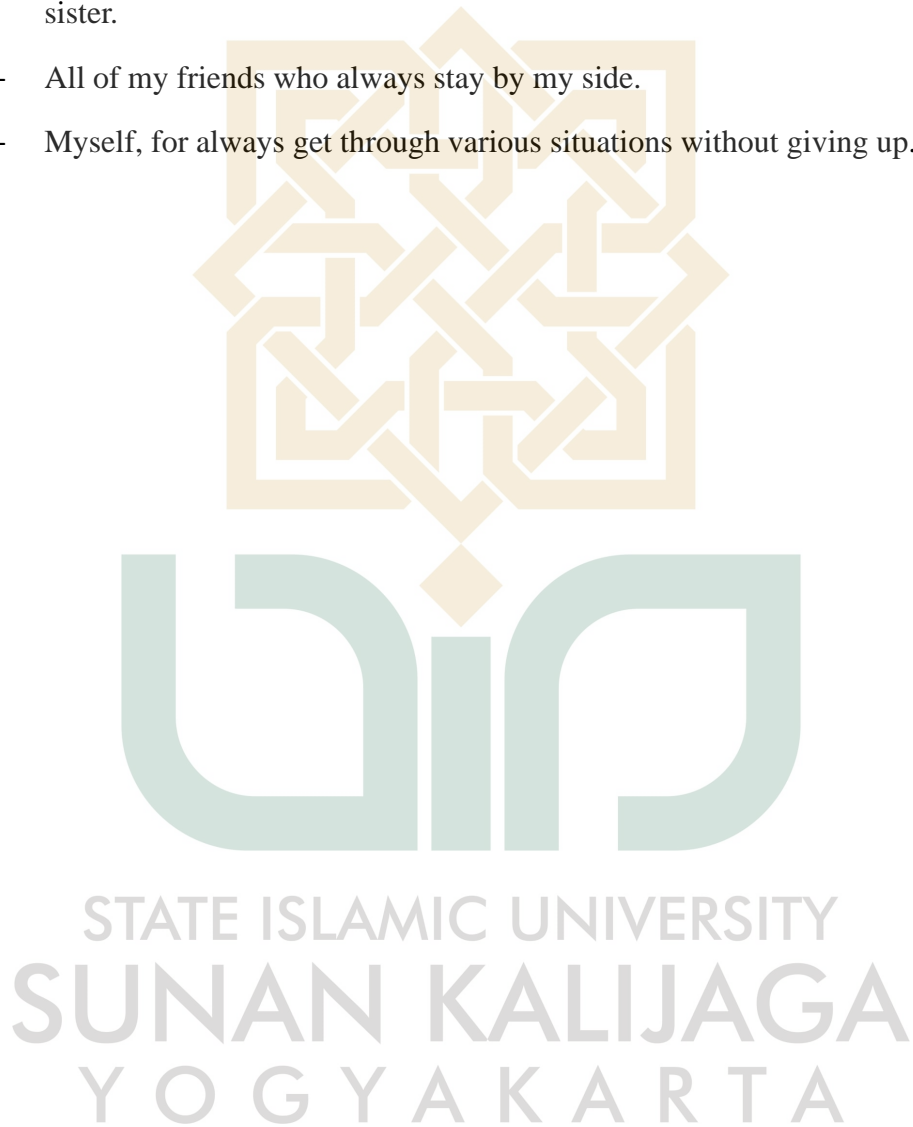
- *Osamu Dazai: Bungou Stray Dogs*



DEDICATION

With great gratitude, this graduating paper is dedicated to:

- My family, especially my beloved parents, my older sister and my younger sister.
- All of my friends who always stay by my side.
- Myself, for always get through various situations without giving up.



FINAL PROJECT STATEMENT

I certify that this graduate paper is definitely my own work. I am completely responsible for the content of this graduating paper. Other researcher's opinion or finding included in this research is quoted or cited in accordance with ethical standards.

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Yogyakarta, February 22nd, 2025

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**Phonological Interference of Bahasa Indonesia in the Pronunciation of English
Phoneme /v/, /θ/, /ð/, /-t/, and /-d/ in Retno Marsudi Speeches Regarding
Palestine.**

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to identify the realization of English consonant phoneme /v/, /θ/, /ð/, /-t/, and /-d/, analyzing the type of phonological interference that occur and to explore the factors influencing the interference in the Indonesian Foreign Minister's speeches regarding Palestine at UN council. The study employed a qualitative inquiry design. The researcher collected data on the five English consonants /v/, /θ/, /ð/, /-t/, and /-d/ through observation by listening and note-taking, which were then analyzed using several theories such as theory of language transfer by Odlin, theory of phonological interference by Weinreich, and completing the analysis using Wolfram & Johnson theory about phonological process of deletion. The findings revealed there are negative transfer which including into two types of phonological interference present in the Indonesian Foreign Minister's speech. The first type is under-differentiation of phoneme, as in the pronunciation of the /v/ phoneme as /f/, the phoneme /θ/ was replaced with /t/ or /d/, and the phoneme /ð/ was replaced with /d/ or /t/. The second type is actual phone substitution as in phoneme /-d/ that substitute into /-t/. Deletion also occurs as in the phoneme /-t/ and /-d/ in final position and phoneme /θ/ in medial and final position. In addition to the negative transfer of phonological interference, the Indonesian Foreign Minister also demonstrated positive transfer in certain pronunciations, such as in the /v/, /-t/, and /-d/ phoneme in certain words and environment. This indicates that phonological interference does not occur consistently. The structural factors influencing this phonological interference include the absence of equivalent distinctions in the speaker's native language, differences in the phonemic systems of Bahasa Indonesia and English, and differences in phoneme pronunciation.

Keywords: English variations, language interferences, phonological interferences, phoneme realization

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi realisasi fonem konsonan bahasa Inggris /v/, /θ/, /ð/, /-t/, dan /-d/, menganalisis jenis interferensi fonologis yang terjadi, serta mengeksplorasi faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi interferensi tersebut dalam pidato-pidato Menteri Luar Negeri Indonesia terkait Palestina dalam sidang PBB. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain penelitian kualitatif. Peneliti mengumpulkan data mengenai lima konsonan bahasa Inggris tersebut melalui observasi dengan mendengarkan dan mencatat, yang kemudian dianalisis menggunakan beberapa teori, seperti teori transfer bahasa oleh Odlin, teori interferensi fonologis oleh Weinreich, serta melengkapi analisis dengan teori Wolfram & Johnson tentang proses fonologis penghapusan. Hasil penelitian mengungkap adanya transfer negatif yang mencakup dua jenis interferensi fonologis dalam pidato Menteri Luar Negeri Indonesia. Jenis pertama adalah under-differentiation of phoneme, seperti pengucapan fonem /v/ sebagai /f/, fonem /θ/ digantikan dengan /t/ atau /d/, dan fonem /ð/ digantikan dengan /d/ atau /t/. Jenis kedua adalah actual phone substitution, seperti fonem /-d/ yang digantikan dengan /-t/. Deletion juga terjadi pada fonem /-t/ dan /-d/ di posisi akhir serta fonem /θ/ di posisi tengah dan akhir. Selain adanya transfer negatif dalam interferensi fonologis, Menteri Luar Negeri Indonesia juga menunjukkan transfer positif dalam pengucapan tertentu, seperti pada fonem /v/, /-t/, dan /-d/ dalam kata-kata dan lingkungan tertentu. Hal ini menunjukkan bahwa interferensi fonologis tidak terjadi secara konsisten. Faktor struktural yang mempengaruhi interferensi fonologis ini meliputi ketiadaan perbedaan yang setara dalam bahasa ibu penutur, perbedaan dalam sistem fonemis bahasa Indonesia dan bahasa Inggris, serta perbedaan dalam pengucapan fonem.

Kata kunci: Variasi bahasa Inggris, interferensi bahasa, interferensi fonologis, realisasi fonem

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

Communication is essential for social interaction. The communication undertaken by most people to express their ideas or opinions is primarily oral (Ambalegin & Arianto, 2018, p. 111). There are five crucial elements present in producing oral communication. It includes pronunciation, grammar, vocabulary, fluency, and comprehension (Ambalegin & Arianto, 2018, p. 122). Pronunciation is one of the vital elements in communication and entails the choice of sounds used to form words. When delivering a speech, it is not uncommon for an individual to make errors, especially when delivering a speech in a non-native language.

Effective communication often depends on the use of language, particularly a language that can be mutually understood (Mailani et al., 2022). Communication between people who speak different languages frequently requires a shared language to facilitate mutual understanding. In global interactions, English is used and has emerged as a lingua franca (Antonello, 2023). As a lingua franca, English is utilized for various purposes such as business, education, diplomacy, and more (Syandri, 2023, p. 19).

The role of English as a lingua franca has resulted in linguistic variations that demonstrate how culture or society and the linguistic influence of the first language shape English usage in different countries (Noer et al., 2021, p. 133). This

phenomenon occurs because language and society share a reciprocal relationship, influencing one another (Widiasmara, 2023, p. 90). It indicates that English is highly flexible and adaptable to the needs of its users in diverse regions. Each country or community has a unique way of using English, influenced by their native language and local customs. Consequently, people across the globe can speak English but exhibit different dialects (Noer et al., 2021, p. 134). This variation makes English a rich and diverse language, though it may sometimes create difficulties in mutual understanding.

One of the reasons for these variations is interference from the native language of English speakers. Interference occurs when someone learns a language other than their mother tongue (Brière, 1968). One of the causes of phonological interference is the difference in the phonological systems of two different languages. An example of a difference in phonological systems that causes interference is between Japanese and English. Japanese speakers often face interference when pronouncing the English phoneme /θ/, as in the word "*three*," which tends to be substituted with the phoneme /s/ (Aoki, 2011). However, the researcher focuses on the difference between Bahasa Indonesia and English phonological systems for the current study. Fundamentally, the consonant sounds in both languages are similar, but several English consonants do not exist in Bahasa Indonesia, namely the phonemes /θ/, /ð/, /ʃ/, /ʒ/, and /v/ (Andi-Pallawa & Alam, 2013).

English is regarded as a foreign language in Indonesia, as the country has not adopted it as an official language (Urip & Wedyanthi, 2025). Despite this status, English holds a significant role in various aspects of Indonesian society, particularly in education, economy, and global communication. English is taught in schools across Indonesia (Ambalegin & Arianto, 2018). As globalization continues to shape the modern world, mastering English has become essential for Indonesians to compete in international academic and professional settings.

Pronunciation in English is a challenging yet crucial aspect to prevent misunderstandings in verbal communication (Komariah, 2019, pp. 1–2). People learn English to support daily activities, such as communicating with tourists visiting Indonesia or interacting while abroad. Moreover, English is used for business transactions, diplomatic exchanges, and participation in international conferences (Ambalegin & Arianto, 2018, p. 112).

Phonological interference needs to be avoided if it affects the meaning as speaking clearly as possible in diplomatic setting is essential. One example of phonological interference that affects the meaning of the word is in the word “there” (/ðer/), which changes to /der/, which is an IPA transcription of the word “dare.” Phonological interference that affects meaning can have a big impact, where “there” indicates the location or existence of something, while “dare” means to challenge. Given this example, in a diplomacy setting, if a foreign minister intends to indicate the location or whereabouts of something by saying “there,” but it sounds like “dare,”

then the statement could be misinterpreted. This can certainly lead to misinterpretation in diplomatic communication, which requires care and accuracy in conveying intent.

From the background above, this research aims to identify the phonological interference and its pattern in Bahasa Indonesia on the pronunciation of English consonants in the Indonesian Foreign Minister's speeches regarding Palestine at the UN. This research also aims to discover the factors influencing phonological interference on several consonant phonemes that arise in the speeches of the Indonesian Foreign Minister at the UN session. This study on phonological interference is essential for offering a complete overview highlighting linguistic challenges in oral production and pronunciation.

1.2 Research Question

Several questions are raised in order to analyze the phonological interference of Bahasa Indonesia in English pronunciation. The research questions to be addressed are:

1. How did the Indonesian Foreign Minister realize English consonant phonemes /v/, /θ/, /ð/, /-t/, and /-d/ in her speeches regarding Palestine at the UN assembly?
2. How does Bahasa Indonesia Interfere with the pronunciation of English consonant phonemes /v/, /θ/, /ð/, /-t/, and /-d/ in the Indonesian Foreign Minister's speeches regarding Palestine at the UN assembly?

3. What factors contribute to the phonological interferences in the Indonesian Foreign Minister's speeches regarding Palestine at the UN assembly?

1.3 Objective of the Study

This research analyzes how the Indonesian Foreign Minister realizes the English consonant phonemes /v/, /θ/, /ð/, /t/, and /d/ in her speeches regarding Palestine at the UN assembly. The study also examines how Bahasa Indonesia interferes with pronouncing the English consonant phonemes /v/, /θ/, /ð/, /t/, and /d/ in her speeches. Lastly, this research intends to identify and explain the factors that contribute to the occurrence of phonological interference in the English pronunciation of the Indonesian Foreign Minister's speeches regarding Palestine at the UN assembly.

1.4 Scope of the Study

This study focuses on the phonological interference of Bahasa Indonesia in English consonant pronunciation as observed in the Indonesian Foreign Minister's speeches regarding Palestine. The consonant phonemes examined in this research are limited to five specific phonemes: /v/, /θ/, /ð/, /t/, and /d/ in every position of speech production. This research applies the theory of phonological interference to understand how the Indonesian Foreign Minister realizes these phonemes. This current study is grounded in the phonological interference theory proposed by Weinreich (1968), the phonological process framework by Wolfram & Johnson (1982), and the concept of negative and positive transfer by Odlin (1989). Additionally, this research analyzes the types of interference that emerge and

identifies the factors influencing phonological interference in the speech production of the Indonesian Foreign Minister.

1.5 Significance of the Study

This study is necessary to conduct in order to understand problems related to phonological interferences. Research on phonological interference holds significant value theoretically and practically, aiming to make a valuable contribution to linguistics. Theoretically, this study seeks to provide a deeper understanding of phonological interference and the theories of bilingualism, phonological processes, and transfer, particularly regarding the theories proposed by scholars such as Weinreich, Wolfram & Johnson, and Odlin. Also, this study will give the readers more knowledge and understanding about phonological interference.

Practically, this study serves as a resource for language learners by helping them recognize and address common phonological errors, ultimately it can improve their pronunciation skills. Furthermore, research on phonological interference in diplomatic settings is crucial, as English is the primary language used for communication and requires accurate pronunciation to avoid misunderstandings. This study also can be used as a resource for the next researcher who will conduct a study in the same field that focuses on phonological interference. In conclusion, the current study is significant for enhancing theoretical understanding related to linguistics, particularly in the area of phonology, and provides materials that can be used as a foundation for research and learning.

1.6 Literature Review

Research on phonological interference produced by Indonesians has been carried out by Mariani (2021), who discussed the differences in phonological systems between English and Bahasa Indonesia, which can be a factor causing phonological interference by Indonesian speakers. Although there are some phonemes shared between English and Bahasa Indonesia, their distribution systems differ. Mariani found 23 instances of phonological interference, consisting of 9 vowels (/i:/, /æ/, /ɒ/, /u:/, /ɔ:/, /ə:/, /ɑ:/, /e/, /ə/), 3 diphthongs (/oʊ/, /əʊ/, /eɪ/), and 8 consonants (/f/, /v/, /θ/, /ð/, /ʃ/, /z/, /s/, /ʒ/). The similarity between the previous and current studies lies in examining phonological interference by Indonesian speakers in English. However, there are several key differences. Mariani (2021) conducted her research with university students with the Banjarnese language as their background, whereas the current study focuses on a single individual who is a public figure. Mariani's study explicitly investigated Banjarese's phonological interference in English, while the current research examines the influence of Bahasa Indonesia more broadly. Another distinction is the research instruments used, where Mariani utilized questionnaires and recordings to gather data, while the current study employs observation. Additionally, the focus on phonemes differs between the two studies. Mariani did not concentrate on specific phonemes, whereas the current study targets particular phonemes /v/, /θ/, /ð/, /t/, and /d/, frequently subject to phonological interference by Indonesian speakers.

Furthermore, a study conducted by Nirwana and Suhono (2022) elaborates on phonological interference exhibited by students with Javanese and Buginese backgrounds, focusing on fricative consonants (/f/, /v/, /θ/, /ð/, /ʃ/, /s/, /z/, /h/, /ʒ/). Nirwana and Suhono employed three fricative consonants to compare the interference performed by Buginese and Javanese students. Several phonological processes occur within this phonological interference, such as Buginese students substituted the sound of /f/ with /v/ and vice versa. Phonological interference happened due to misunderstandings when pronouncing labiodental fricative voiced and voiceless sounds. Meanwhile, Javanese students added the sound of /h/ at the beginning of a word. Phonological interference occurred because the speaker does not know how to pronounce the word, so they articulate it according to its orthographic representation. Javanese students also substituted the sound of /ʃ/ with /s/. Because the sound /ʃ/ does not exist in the Javanese language, students pronounce the word as it is written. The researcher draws on several foundations and principles from the previous study conducted by Nirwana and Suhono (2023) because the current study focuses on examining several phonemes that are classified as fricative consonants (/v/, /θ/, and /ð/). Current research and the study conducted by Nirwana and Suhono differ in several key aspects. One significant difference is the population used for data collection. The previous study gathered data from students in specific schools with regional backgrounds (Buginese and Javanese), whereas current research focuses on an individual significant to the nation. Another contrast lies in the research

instruments used in the study. The current study employs observation to collecting the data, while the previous study used recordings, tests, and interviews.

The following previous study is the research conducted by Rahayu and Basri (2021). They investigated mother-tongue interference in English learning during English club meetings. In their study, they identified several types of interference occurring in the English used by the Indonesian participants of the club, including phonological interference, lexical interference, and grammatical interference. The interference was caused by old habits and familiarity with the mother tongue, which resulted in bilingual contact when using languages other than the native one. The study conducted by Rahayu and Basri (2021) differs significantly from the current study, as current study focuses specifically on analyzing phonological interference with specific phonemes. Another notable difference lies in the methodology. Rahayu and Basri (2021) utilized recording and interview techniques, while the current study employs a different approach. Additionally, there is a difference in scope. Rahayu and Basri (2021) examined all forms of interference, including phonological, lexical, and grammatical interference, whereas the current study delves deeper into one specific form of interference: phonological interference.

Research on phonological interference was also conducted by Rahmah et al. (2023), who analyzed the interference present in the pronunciation of Javanese students. In this study, Rahmah et al. (2023) focused on analyzing the phoneme /d/ in word-initial, medial, and final positions. Their analysis revealed that no interference

occurred in the pronunciation of the phoneme /d/ in the initial and medial positions of words, indicating that words containing the phoneme /d/ in these positions were pronounced correctly 100% of the time. However, phonological interference was found in the pronunciation of the phoneme /d/ when it appeared in the final position of a word. Phonological interference occurred in 60% of the cases where English was influenced by Javanese, while 40% showed no interference from Javanese into English. The phonological process observed during the interference was a sound change, where the phoneme /d/ was replaced by the phoneme /t/ at the end of words. This occurred because the Javanese phonological system does not allow the phoneme /d/ in the final position of a word, thus creating the potential for phonological interference. The study conducted by Rahmah et al. (2023) differs from the current research due to differences in the methods and population used where the study by Rahmah et al. used students consisting of many individuals, while the current study focuses more on one individual only.

The researcher draws on several foundations from previous studies in the current study. The connection between the current research and previous studies lies in the discussion of phonological interference exhibited by Indonesian speakers when producing English. But in contrast, several previous studies analyzing the interference of specific regional languages in Indonesia on English, while current study more focus in Bahasa Indonesia generally. Another commonality is the focus on consonant phonemes experiencing interference, particularly on fricative consonants. However,

the differences between the current and previous study include the population used for research. In previous studies, specific groups of students were selected as the sample population, whereas the current research focuses on an individual who is a public figure. Further differences in the research topic arise from the focus of analysis. This study concentrates solely on phonological interference affecting the consonant phonemes /v/, /θ/, /ð/, /-t/, and /-d/. Additionally, there is a contrast in the instruments used. The researcher utilizes observation in this study, while earlier studies employed recordings, tests, and interviews.

1.7 Theoretical Approach

This study aims to analyze the phonological interference occurring in the phonological system using Weinreich's theory of phonological interference. The term interference refers to deviations from linguistic norms caused by bilingualism or changes in linguistic patterns due to the influence of a foreign language. The greater the differences between two languages (the first and second language), the higher the likelihood of interference (Weinreich, 1968, p. 1). Specifically, phonological interference refers to issues that arise when bilingual speakers perceive and replicate sounds from a second language in ways influenced by their first language. This interference occurs when speakers perceive a sound in the second language as similar to one in their first language and thus apply pronunciation rules from the first language when articulating it (Weinreich, 1968, p. 14). According to Weinreich (1968, p. 18), there are four types of phonological interference: under-differentiation of

phonemes, over-differentiation of phonemes, reinterpretation of distinctions, and actual phone substitution.

In phonological interference, certain phonological processes emerge. The theory of phonological processes by Wolfram & Johnson (1982) is used to explain aspects of phonological interference that are not covered by the theory of Weinreich (1968). The phonological processes described by Wolfram & Johnson include assimilation, dissimilation, neutralization, deletion, coalescence, epenthesis, and metathesis. However, this study focuses solely on the deletion process to explain the phonological processes involved in the interference exhibited by the Indonesian Foreign Minister in her speeches regarding Palestine at the UN assembly.

This study also highlights the concepts of negative and positive transfer in phonological processes, as proposed by Odlin (1989). The term transfer refers to something being carried from one place to another (Odlin, 2022, p. 3). In phonological interference, the influence of the first language is transferred and affects the other language. Odlin (1989, p. 27) defines transfer as the influence that arises due to similarities or differences between the target language and another previously learned language. In linguistic studies, transfer is categorized into negative and positive transfer. The term negative transfer refers to interference caused by differences between the first language and the target language (Odlin, 1989, p. 26). In contrast, Odlin (1989, p. 26) further explains that positive transfer is the facilitating influence that allows a speaker to produce the target language more easily due to

similarities between the first and target languages, resulting in language production that does not experience interference. The theoretical framework of negative and positive transfer is essential for analyzing and explaining the phonological realization and interference of English consonants /v/, /θ/, /ð/, /t/, and /d/ by the Indonesian Foreign Minister.

According to Weinreich (1968), there are several factors that influence phonological interference by a person, especially for people who master more than one language. These factors are (1) the absence of appropriate differences with the primary language, (2) there are differences (only) in the primary language, (3) different phonemic systems, (4) as well as the pronunciation of phonemes that differ between the two languages (primary and secondary) (Weinreich, 1968, p. 64). Based on these various factors, the researcher will see which factors influence the occurrence of phonological interference in the Indonesian Foreign Minister's speeches.

The author employs these theoretical frameworks to serve as the foundation for identifying and analyzing the phonological interference present in the Indonesian Minister of Foreign Affairs' speeches at the UN and to determine how the Minister's first language affects his second language.

1.8 Research Methods

The research method is the process of preparing research within the framework of a particular design, in which researchers collect data, analyze it, and

interpret its meaning (Creswell & Creswell, 2023). Kothari (2004, p. 7) explains that research methods include all techniques or approaches used in a research process. Kothari (2004, p. 8) further states that research methods are techniques used by researchers in carrying out their research activities. The research method used in the current study will be explained further, including the type of research, data source, data collection technique, and data analysis technique.

1.8.1 Type of Research

Types of research can be divided into three, quantitative, qualitative, and mixed method (qualitative and quantitative) (Creswell, 2014). This study focuses on analyzing several English consonants that experience interference from the speaker's first language, specifically on the phoneme /v/, /θ/, /ð/, /-t/, and /-d/. Therefore, the qualitative inquiry design is suitable for this research. This study employs a qualitative inquiry design using an instrumental case study approach. Qualitative research is a method of inquiry conducted in natural settings where human behavior and events occur (Creswell & Creswell, 2018). An instrumental case study, on the other hand, is a type of research that focuses on one or more specific issues confined to a particular context, such as a specific time frame or data source, and may involve individuals, small groups, organizations, and so on (Creswell & Poth, 2018). This study qualifies as an instrumental case study because it specifically examines the phenomenon of phonological interference in the consonant phonemes /v/, /θ/, /ð/, /-t/,

and /-d/ by a single individual, namely the Indonesian Foreign Minister, in her speeches, limited to addresses on the issue of Palestine during a UN session.

1.8.2 Data Source

The term data in qualitative research is used to refer to information collected in a research study that can come from many people, several individuals, or just one individual/case (Tavakoli, 2013, p. 145). The data source used in this research is taken directly from three YouTube videos from three different channels. The first video is sourced from CNN Indonesia's channel titled "*Bela Palestina di Debat Terbuka DK PBB Menlu Retno: Stop Aliran Senjata ke Israel*," uploaded on January 24, 2024. The second video is from the Tribunnews channel titled "*Menlu Retno Marsudi di Sidang Darurat PBB Soal Perang Gaza: Pakai Hati Anda Untuk Palestina*," uploaded on October 30, 2023. Lastly, the third video is from KOMPAS TV's YouTube channel titled "*Tegas! Pernyataan Menlu Retno Marsudi Soal Situasi Gaza di Debat Terbuka DK PBB*," uploaded on November 30, 2023. These three videos were selected because they meet the criteria of the desired topic and are sourced from reputable news channels that ensure high-quality audio suitable for phonological analysis. Additionally, by utilizing three videos, the researcher can observe the consistency or variation in phonological interference patterns more accurately, making the study results more representative.

The Indonesian Foreign Minister is chosen as the subject of this study because her role as Indonesia's representative in international forums requires the use of

English as a lingua franca. Foreign Minister of Indonesia, Retno Lestari Priansari Marsudi, is a political figure tasked with frequently engaging in international affairs and diplomatic settings. She is Indonesia's first female Minister of Foreign Affairs, serving from October 27, 2014 to October 20, 2024. As the foreign minister, she is expected to communicate in international forums using English as the global language to convey information and ideas. Therefore, she is required to be proficient in English, as Bahasa Indonesia is yet to be one of the languages used in international forums such as meetings at the United Nations.

1.8.3 Data Collection Technique

Data collection technique is the process of collecting information through various forms of data such as observation, interviews, documents, audiovisual materials, and materials from social or digital media (Creswell & Creswell, 2023). In this study, researchers used data collection techniques by conducting observation techniques. The observation was conducted to identify the realization of phonological interference and the factors contributing to its occurrence in the Foreign Minister's speeches. In research activities, all senses, such as sight, hearing, touch, and smell, are part of observation (Flick, 2011, p. 222). This study involves observation as the researcher utilizes these senses, particularly by listening to several speeches by the Indonesian Foreign Minister regarding Palestine, to identify phonological interference in the phonemes /v/, /θ/, /ð/, /t/, and /d/. The speeches are then transcribed into written form for further analysis. The transcription is done by

converting the existing text from YouTube into an IPA transcription using the tophone.com website. After that, the transcription is compared with how each word is pronounced by the Indonesian Foreign Minister by listening to the recording repeatedly to ensure correct transcription of the realization.

Creswell & Creswell (2023) explain that qualitative observation involves field notes documenting researchers' observations and thoughts during data collection. Field notes refer to a research activity where the researcher takes notes or writes down observations during and after the observation process (Johnson & Christensen, 2014, p. 331) Bogdan & Biklen (2007, p. 119) further explains that field notes are written records of what the researcher hears, sees, experiences, and thinks during data collection and analysis. This study uses field notes by note-taking the phonological interference made by the Indonesian Foreign Minister, identifying the affected phonemes and the positions where the interference occurs. This study also employs purposive sampling for data collection. Creswell & Poth (2018) explain that purposive sampling involves selecting specific cases to meet the research objectives. This study collected data from three video recordings of Retno Marsudi's speeches, focusing on specific phonemes (/v/, /θ/, /ð/, /t/, /d/) that exhibit interference.

1.8.4 Data Analysis Technique

Data analysis technique is the process of reducing data that has been collected in research into manageable sizes, compiling summaries, looking for patterns, and conducting statistical analysis (Tavakoli, 2013, p. 145). According to Creswell &

Poth (2018) there are several steps in conducting data analysis in qualitative research, such as preparing and organizing the data for analysis, reducing data into themes, and representing the data.

In this study, preparing and organizing the data for analysis was carried out by preparing transcriptions of the realization and GA (General American) standard pronunciation obtained during data collection, which were then ready for analysis. Reducing the data into themes was conducted by classifying the data into a unified category of consonant phonemes /v/, /θ/, /ð/, /-t/, and /-d/, further divided into three production positions: initial, medial, and final word positions. The next step is representing the data, which is done in the form of tabulation and discussion. Tabulation is used to compare the realization of the English consonant phonemes /v/, /θ/, /ð/, /-t/, and /-d/ as pronounced by the Indonesian Foreign Minister with the GA standard pronunciation. Following this, the discussion applies the theory of Weinreich (1968) to explain the types of phonological interference observed, supplemented by the theory of Wolfram and Johnson (1982) for phonological interference types or processes that are not covered in the first theory. Additionally, the discussion on phonological transfer utilizes Odlin's theory (1989). The subsequent discussion focuses on the factors contributing to phonological interference, using the theory by Weinreich (1968). Finally, the process concludes with the drawing of conclusions.

1.9 Paper Organization

To complete this study, the researcher has structured the research into four chapters. The first chapter is the introduction. This chapter includes the background of the study, the general theories to be applied, and other essential elements needed to establish the research, such as the research questions, objectives of the study, significance of the study, literature review, theoretical approach, and lastly is a research methodology that consists of the type of research, data sources, data collecting technique, and data analysis technique. And the last one is paper organization.

The second chapter focuses on the theoretical framework, providing an in-depth explanation of the theories that form the basis of this study. In the third chapter, the researcher will present how these theories were applied to analyze the phonological interference, their pattern, and the factors that caused them made by the Indonesian Foreign Minister in her speeches. Finally, the fourth chapter consists of the conclusion of the research, along with suggestions for readers and future researchers who wish to explore similar topics.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

4.1 Conclusion

Based on the findings and analysis above, it can be concluded that phonological interference occurs in the realization of phoneme /v/, /θ/, /ð/, /-t/, and /-d/ in the pronunciation produced by the Indonesian Foreign Minister during her speeches regarding Palestine at the UN assembly. However, the phonological transfers found are varied. Some phonemes are experiencing and realized with negative transfer while others experiencing positive transfer. Negative transfer was more prevalent in the realization of the speeches, leading to phonological interference.

In the phoneme /v/, negative transfer or phonological interference appeared in all three positions (initial, medial, and final), although positive transfer was also found in the medial position of the word. Indonesian Foreign Minister interfere the phoneme /v/ with phoneme /f/. For the phoneme /θ/, negative transfer occurred in all three positions of the word. In the initial position, /θ/ was interfere with phoneme /t/, while in the medial and final positions, it was interfered with /d/, /t/ or /Ø/. The phoneme /ð/, found in the initial and medial positions of the words, also experienced phonological interference, being realized as /d/, while in the final position it was interfere with phoneme /t/. Phoneme /t/ and /d/ in the final position of words also experienced phonological interference with negative transfer, as the speaker omitted these phonemes or simplified it as in the phoneme /d/ substitute into /t/. Besides

negative transfer, these phonemes also demonstrated positive transfer, as the speaker successfully pronounced certain English words following standard English pronunciation due to some pattern. The types of interference observed in the Indonesian Foreign Minister's phonological interference in her speeches included actual phone substitution, such as for the phoneme /-d/, under-differentiation of phonemes, as in the phoneme /v/, /θ/, and /ð/, and deletion as happened in the phoneme /θ/, /-t/, and /-d/.

Some structural factors that influencing this phonological interference in the speeches regarding Palestine at the UN assembly can be found. It including the absence of corresponding distinctions in the primary language, as the Indonesian Foreign Minister cannot found the right pronunciation for the phoneme that absence in Bahasa Indonesia. Furthermore, the differences between the phonemic systems of primary (Bahasa Indonesia) and target language (English) also causing the interference as Indonesian Foreign Minister unsuccessfully pronouncing certain phoneme due to differences in phonemic system of both languages. The last factor that causing interference is the different phoneme pronunciations between primary and target languages.

4.2 Suggestion

Several limitations emerged in conducting this research. These limitations can serve as suggestions, especially for those who wish to conduct studies in the same field, namely phonological interference. This research focuses solely on interference

within the scope of phonology. Future research might explore interference at other levels, such as grammar, lexical, and so on. Furthermore, since Indonesia is a country with many languages, it would be beneficial to conduct studies that examine phonological interference from specific regional languages. This is because this research only discusses phonological interference in Bahasa Indonesia in a general sense. Research that examines a broader range of phonemes, such as vowels or diphthongs, is also recommended, considering that this study focuses only on selected phonemes. However, there is significant interference found in phonemes beyond the selected ones. Investigating a wider range of phonemes is encouraged to identify more diverse types of phonological interference. The limitations mentioned above are expected to contribute to future research related to phonological interference.

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