

**KOREAN PHONOLOGICAL INTERFERENCE IN THE
PRONUNCIATION OF ENGLISH PHONEME /r/, /v/, AND /t/ IN
SELECTED DAUD KIM'S YOUTUBE CONTENT**

A GRADUATING PAPER

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



By:

Nur Afifah Audina Dewiyanti

21101050071

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT

FACULTY OF ADAB AND CULTURAL SCIENCES

STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF SUNAN KALIJAGA YOGYAKARTA

2025



KEMENTERIAN AGAMA
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SUNAN KALIJAGA
FAKULTAS ADAB DAN ILMU BUDAYA

Jl. Marsda Adisucipto Telp. (0274) 513949 Fax. (0274) 552883 Yogyakarta 55281

PENGESAHAN TUGAS AKHIR

Nomor : B-1007/Un.02/DA/PP.00.9/06/2025

Tugas Akhir dengan judul : Korean Phonological Interference in the Pronunciation of English Phonemes /t/, /r/, and /v/ in Selected Daud Kim's YouTube Content

yang dipersiapkan dan disusun oleh:

Nama : NUR AFIFAH AUDINA DEWIYANTI
Nomor Induk Mahasiswa : 21101050071
Telah diujikan pada : Kamis, 05 Juni 2025
Nilai ujian Tugas Akhir : A-

dinyatakan telah diterima oleh Fakultas Adab dan Ilmu Budaya UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta

TIM UJIAN TUGAS AKHIR



Ketua Sidang

Anisah Durrotul Fajri, SS., M.Hum.

SIGNED

Valid ID: 6853b107cfe87



Penguji I

Fuad Arif Fudiyartanto, S.Pd, M.Hum.,
M.Ed., Ph.D.

SIGNED

Valid ID: 6852749add17f



Penguji II

Dr. Ubaidillah, S.S., M.Hum.

SIGNED

Valid ID: 6850ed6081cb2



Yogyakarta, 05 Juni 2025

UIN Sunan Kalijaga

Dekan Fakultas Adab dan Ilmu Budaya

Prof. Dr. Nurdin, S.Ag., S.S., M.A.

SIGNED

Valid ID: 6853b6ad1e680

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.

Yogyakarta, 06/04/2025
The Researcher,



Nur Affah Audina Dewiyanti
NIM: 21101050071

STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY
SUNAN KALIJAGA
YOGYAKARTA



**KEMENTERIAN AGAMA REPUBLIK INDONESIA
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SUNAN KALIJAGA
FAKULTAS ADAB DAN ILMU BUDAYA**

Jl. Marsda Adi Sucipto, Yogyakarta, 55281, Telp./Fax. (0274) 513949

Web: <http://adab.uin-suka.ac.id> Email: adab@uin-suka.ac.id

NOTA DINAS

Hal: Skripsi

a.n. Nur Afifah Audina Dewiyanti

Yth.

Dekan Fakultas Adab dan Ilmu Budaya

UIN Sunan Kalijaga

Di Yogyakarta

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb

Setelah memeriksa, meneliti, dan memberikan arahan untuk perbaikan atas skripsi saudara:

Nama : Nur Afifah Audina Dewiyanti
NIM : 21101050071
Prodi : Sastra Inggris
Fakultas : Adab dan Ilmu Budaya
Judul : **Korean Phonological Interference in the Pronunciation of English Phonemes /t/, /r/, and /v/ in Selected Daud Kim's YouTube Content**

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

Yogyakarta, 03/06/2025

Pembimbing

Anisah Durratul Fajri, SS., M.Hum.

NIP: 19910223 202012 2 009

MOTTO

“if you never bleed, you’re never gonna grow”

-Taylor Swift

“From now on, I won’t deceive myself. I can’t live my life as anyone but me.”

-Yoon Jeongnyeon



STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY
SUNAN KALIJAGA
YOGYAKARTA

DEDICATION

With deep gratitude to Allah SWT, I dedicate this graduation paper as proof of appreciation

to myself for having the courage to rise, persevere, and fight through every challenge to reach this point, even when it is hard,

to my beloved parents, whose endless prayers have been my silent strength,

to every lecturer who shared their knowledge and guidance along my journey,

and to my dear friends, who stood by me with support and gentle reminders to finish what I started.



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Alhamdulillah, all praise and gratitude be to Allah SWT, the owner of infinite knowledge. With His mercy, grace, and guidance, the researcher has successfully completed this graduation paper entitled “*Korean Phonological Interference in the Pronunciation of English Phonemes /t/, /r/, and /v/ in Selected Daud Kim’s YouTube Content*”. Blessings and peace be upon the Prophet Muhammad Shalallahu’ Alaihi Wassalam, the best role model for all of us, including the researcher. The researcher realizes that completing this graduation paper was possible through many parties’ support, guidance, and prayers. Therefore, with heartfelt gratitude, the researcher would like to express sincere appreciation to:

1. The Dean of Faculty of Adab and Cultural Sciences, UIN Sunan Kalijaga, Prof. Dr. Nurdin, S.Ag., SS., MA.
2. The Head of the English Department, Dr. Ulyati Retno Sari, S.S, M.Hum.
3. The Secretary of the English Department, Dr. Dwi Margo Yuwono, M.Hum.
4. My graduating paper advisor, Anisah Durrotul Fajri, SS., M.Hum. who with patience guided me, offered valuable direction and insightful feedback, generously offered her time, and continuously encouraged me to grow and improve.
5. My academic advisor, Fuad Arif Fudiyartanto, S.Pd. M.Hum., M.Ed., Ph.D.
6. All the rest of the English department lecturers, Aninda Aji Siwi, S.Pd., M.Pd., Dr. Arif Budiman, S.S., M.A, Bambang Hariyanto, S.S., MA, Ph.D.,

Dr. Danial Hidayatullah, SS, M.Hum, Febriyanti Dwiratna Lestari, SS., M.A., Harsiwi Fajar Sari, SS., M.A., Dr. Ubaidillah, S.S., M.Hum., Dr. Witriani, S.S. M.Hum. who have given a lot of valuable and useful knowledge to the researcher.

7. To the administrative staff of the Faculty of Adab and Cultural Sciences UIN Sunan Kalijaga, who helped and facilitated all administrative matters of researchers during the college period.
8. To my beloved parents, Mr. Hartoyo and Mrs. Siti Marfu'ah, who have always been my number one supporter, thank you for all your sacrifices, heartfelt love, endless prayers, and strong trust in my choices. May you both be blessed with health, long life, and happiness forever.
9. My annoying sister, Ghaitsa Nurul Nabilah. Thank you for always being my support system.
10. To my beautiful and cherished friends who are like family: Choer, Ami, Jijeng, Dori, Chilma, Ofa, Dhea, Kidem, Uji, and Firqi. Thank you for walking this college journey with me, for being the place where I could share laughter or even tears, for being my comrades in college, and for becoming my second home while living far from home.
11. To my classmate, Cheryl Milandina, thank you for being not just a friend but also a sister and a treasured family member throughout my journey in this English Literature.

12. To my friends, Banat Prominent Jogja, whose names I cannot mention one by one. Thank you for the warmth of kinship that encourages each other, especially for the researcher in this city.
13. All my friends in English Literature class of 2021.
14. All KKN friends in Sooko Ponorogo.
15. To my two sincerely kind friends, Alfi Syafa Rutasana and Nadia Badiatul. Thank you for patiently listening to all my yapping and chaos during the hectic days before the graduation paper defense, all the way to the end.
16. To all people those who have contributed by sincerely offering their prayers and motivation, enabling the writer to complete this graduation paper.

Yogyakarta, 06/04/2025
The Researcher,



Nur Afifah Audina Dewiyanti
NIM: 21101050071

STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY
SUNAN KALIJAGA
YOGYAKARTA

TABLE OF CONTENTS

VALIDATION	i
FINAL PROJECT STATEMENT	ii
APPROVAL	iii
MOTTO.....	iv
DEDICATION	v
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	vi
TABLE OF CONTENTS	ix
LIST OF TABLES.....	xii
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.....	xiii
LIST OF APPENDICES	xiv
ABSTRACT	xv
ABSTRAK	xvi
CHAPTER I	1
INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background of Study	1
1.2 Research Questions	5
1.3 Objective and Significance of Study.....	5
1.3.1 Objective of Study.....	5
1.3.2 Significance of The Study.....	6
1.4 Scope of Study	7
1.5 Literature Review.....	7
1.6 Theoretical Approach	10
1.7 Method	12
1.7.1 Methods of Research.....	12
1.7.2 Data Source	13
1.7.3 Data Collection Technique	14
1.7.4 Data Analysis Technique	15
1.8 Paper Organization.....	17
CHAPTER II.....	18

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK	18
2.1 Language Interference.....	18
2.2 Phonological Interference	19
2.2.1 Phonological Process	21
2.3 Segmental Feature in English (Consonants)	24
2.3.1 Place of Articulation.....	27
2.3.1 Manner of Articulation.....	28
2.3.2 Distribution of English Phonemes	29
2.4 Segmental Feature in Korean (Consonant)	30
2.4.1 Place of Articulation.....	31
2.4.2 Manner of Articulation.....	32
2.4.3 Distribution of Korean Phonemes	32
2.5 Differences and Similarities Between English Phonemes and Korean Phonemes	34
CHAPTER III	36
FINDING AND DISCUSSION	36
3.1 Phonological Interference of Phoneme /t/	36
3.1.1 /t/ in Word-initial Distribution.....	36
3.1.2 /t/ in Word-middle Distribution.....	39
3.1.3 /t/ in Word-final Distribution.....	44
3.2 Phonological Interference of Phoneme /r/	49
3.2.1 /r/ in Word-initial Distribution	49
3.2.2 /r/ in Word-middle Distribution.....	52
3.2.3 /r/ in Word-final Distribution	57
3.3 Phonological Interference of Phoneme /v/	60
3.3.1 /v/ in Word-initial Distribution.....	60
3.3.2 /v/ in Word-middle Distribution.....	62
3.3.3 /v/ in Word-final Distribution.....	64
CHAPTER IV	66
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION	66
4.1 Conclusion	66

4.2 Suggestion.....	69
REFERENCES.....	70
APPENDICES	74
CURRICULUM VITAE	99



LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1. English Phonemes and Their Graphemes.....	23
Table 2.2. Romanization of Hangeul and Their Phonemes.....	28
Table 3.1. Phonological Interference of Phonemes /t/ in word-initial position	35
Table 3.2. Phonological Interference of Phonemes /t/ in word-middle position...	37
Table 3.3. Phonological Interference of Phonemes /t/ in word-final position	42
Table 3.4. Phonological Interference of Phonemes /r/ in word-initial position	47
Table 3.5. Phonological Interference of Phonemes /r/ in word-middle position ..	49
Table 3.6. Phonological Interference of Phonemes /r/ in word-final position	54
Table 3.7. Phonological Interference of Phonemes /v/ in word-initial position....	57
Table 3.8. Phonological Interference of Phonemes /v/ in word-middle position .	58
Table 3.9. Phonological Interference of Phonemes /v/ in word-final position.....	60



LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviations	Explanation
L1	First Language (Korean)
L2	Second Language (English)
IPA	International Phonetic Alphabet
GA	General American
Freq	Frequency
Factor 1	Factor of phonological interference: Competing phonemic categories
Factor 2	Factor of phonological interference: the differences in allophonic membership of the phonemic categories
Factor 3	Factor of phonological interference: the differences in the distribution of the categories within their respective systems.

STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY
SUNAN KALIJAGA
YOGYAKARTA

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix 1. Data of Daud Kim English Pronunciation of /t/, /r/, and /v/	74
Appendix 2. Transcript Text of Daud Kim's Video	79
Appendix 3. IPA Transcription of Daud Kim's Video.....	86
Appendix 4. English Transcript of Daud Kim's Pronunciation Realizations.....	92



KOREAN PHONOLOGICAL INTERFERENCE IN THE PRONUNCIATION OF ENGLISH PHONEME /r/, /v/, AND /t/ IN SELECTED DAUD KIM'S YOUTUBE CONTENT

By: Nur Afifah Audina Dewiyanti

ABSTRACT

Phonological interference is the most common problem for language learners when they want to start pronouncing the language they are learning. Clear pronunciation can help to lead how a word is pronounced to have a specific meaning. However, due to the influence of the native language, speakers tend to get interference, which can lead to errors or miscommunication. Therefore, using the theory of phonological interference, the researcher wants to analyze some phonemes in Daud Kim's English pronunciation found in several videos from his YouTube channel. This study focuses on phonemes such as /t/, /r/, and /v/ when researcher analyzes. Thus, using a qualitative method, the researcher compared Daud Kim's pronunciation with the IPA English transcription based on the General American form of the Cambridge dictionary. In analyzing the data, the researcher used the forms of interference from Odlin, followed by the kinds of phonological processes from Lass, and then by Biere's theory of interference related to the factors of interference. The researcher found that the phonemes /t/, r, v/ experienced interference through several processes. Such as the phoneme /t/, which undergoes assimilation, deletion, palatalization, and lenition. Then /r/ experiences interference with the substitution, deletion, assimilation, and insertion process. Finally, in the pronunciation of /v/, interference occurs by experiencing fortition and insertion. The pronunciation of /t, r, v/ in Daud Kim is related to Biere's interference factors, namely the competing phonemic categories of L1 and L2 systems, differences in allophonic membership of the phonemic categories, and also seen from the distribution of the categories within their respective systems. Therefore, this study shows that Daud Kim's language experiences interference primarily due to differences in phonological rules found in L1 or Korean and L2.

Kata Kunci: Interferensi, Language Transfer, Phonological Process

KOREAN PHONOLOGICAL INTERFERENCE IN THE PRONUNCIATION OF ENGLISH PHONEME /r/, /v/, AND /t/ IN SELECTED DAUD KIM'S YOUTUBE CONTENT

By: Nur Afifah Audina Dewiyanti

ABSTRAK

Interferensi fonologi adalah musuh terbesar dari pembelajar bahasa ketika ingin memulai mengucapkan bahasa yang dipelajari. Hal ini dikarenakan pengucapan yang jelas dapat mengarahkan pada bagaimana suatu kata yang diucapkan dapat memiliki makna tertentu. Namun dikarenakan pengaruh dari bahasa ibu, penutur cenderung mengalami interferensi sehingga dapat menyebabkan kesalahan atau miskomunikasi. Sehingga dengan menggunakan teori interferensi fonologi, peneliti ingin menganalisis beberapa fonem pada pengucapan bahasa Inggris Daud Kim yang terdapat pada beberapa video dari kanal YouTube-nya. Penelitian ini berfokus pada fonem-fonem seperti /t/, /r/, dan /v/ ketika peneliti menganalisis. Sehingga dengan menggunakan metode kualitatif, peneliti membandingkan pengucapan Daud Kim dengan transkripsi bahasa Inggris IPA berdasarkan dengan aksen standar General American dari kamus Cambridge. Dalam analisis data peneliti dibantu dengan bentuk interferensi dari Odlin, kemudian dibantu dengan macam-macam proses fonologi dari Lass serta diikuti dengan teori interferensi menurut Biere terkait faktor terjadinya interferensi. Peneliti menemukan bahwa fonem /t, r, v/ mengalami interferensi dengan mengalami beberapa proses. Seperti fonem /t/ yang mengalami *asimilition*, *deletion*, *palatalisation*, hingga *lenition*. Kemudian /r/ mengalami interferensi dengan proses *substitution*, *deletion*, *assimilation*, hingga *insertion*. Terakhir pada pengucapan /v/, interferensi terjadi dengan mengalami *fortition* dan *insertion*. Sehingga pengucapan /t, r, v/ pada Daud Kim berkaitan dengan faktor-faktor interferensi oleh Biere yaitu adanya the competing phonemic categories of L1 and L2 systems, perbedaan allophonic membership of the phonemic categories, dan juga dilihat dari distribution of the categories within their respective systems. Sehingga akhir dalam penelitian ini menunjukkan bahasa Daud Kim mengalami interferensi sebagian besar karena perbedaan aturan fonologi yang terdapat pada L1 atau bahasa Korea dan L2.

Kata Kunci: Interferensi, Transfer Bahasa, Proses Fonologi

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

In communication, humans will use language as a fundamental tool to exchange information, convey emotions and ideas, and understand within and across communities. Language and communication are one unit that cannot be separated in daily life. Without language, humans would struggle to live correctly and orderly, as they would find it challenging to interact (Adinda et al., 2023, p. 137). One of the famous linguists, Ferdinand de Saussure, defined language as a system of signs or symbols of a sound used to communicate and express thoughts in a group of people (Kemendikbud, 2023). In addition, communication, as the core of social interaction, is the process of exchanging meaningful information through a system of symbols, signs, and behaviours (Bogdashina, 2022, p. 19-20). Communication is part of every human's daily life. Therefore, language and communication are two things that cannot be separated, and there is no communication without language.

Every human being has their own language. Language is the most massive spreading thing worldwide. There are many languages in this world, and each of them has its own characteristics. This is due to differences in several factors, such as geography, history, and cultural and social evolution (Wardhaugh & Fuller, 2015, p. 27). However, each community can have some languages that are different from other

communities. The mother tongue is the most dominant language used in daily communication in an environment where a person grows up (Saskiya & Tresnasari, 2022, p. 208). However, due to globalization, learning many languages is increasingly popular. In addition, learners assumed that learning a second language or more languages was something extraordinary and that second language learning was necessary in some areas. Otherwise, learning a second or another language besides the mother tongue can lead to misunderstanding meaning (Kusuma, 2022, p. 20). This is due to factors from the mother tongue or first language (L1) that are still attached so that they are mixed and influence the language being learned (Adinda et al., 2023, p. 137). This phenomenon is also called language interference when the process of learning a language uses the rules contained in the mother tongue (Yuniar, 2013, p. 4).

Every language has a unique and different language structure, and the different language systems of each culture will lead to misunderstandings when language learners start using a second language (Hidayati et al., 2023, p. 209). This is because the use of the first language (L1) significantly impacts the use of the second language (L2). According to Chaer, speaking and dialect habits that occur in the mother tongue that are carried out when speaking a foreign language can cause interference or transfer (Chaer, 2014, p. 65). Interference is a challenge that often occurs when someone learns a multilingual language outside their mother tongue. In the case of multilingual learning, Dulay divides interference or language transfer into two forms: positive transfer and negative transfer or can be called interference (Dulay

et al., 1982, p. 97). The results from the deviation of language contact between two languages can affect several aspects of language, accent, vocabulary, and grammar of a language (Kusuma, 2022, p. 20). Interference also occurs because a person who learns more than one language or is bilingual deviates from language norms due to the familiarity of the languages learned (Weinreich, 1968, p. 1). Interference can occur because a mother tongue speaker (L1) typically has not learned the patterns and norms of the second language (L2). Violated norms occur in sound structures, lexicon elements, and syntactic (Elgort et al., 2023, p. 2). Weinrich introduces linguistic interference into three types: phonic or phonological interference, grammatical interference, and lexical interference (Weinreich, 1968, p. 2).

In learning a foreign language, understanding phonetics and phonology is an important area to learn. A good introduction and understanding of phonetics and phonology in a language will clarify its pronunciation (Hayeesa-I, 2023, p. 42). This is because the first misunderstanding between two or more languages comes from how the speaker tries to speak or pronounce a language. If there are ambiguities and pronunciation errors, the conversation will not go well, leading to miscommunication and misunderstanding. This is because good oral communication starts with clear pronunciation (Hayeesa-I, 2023, p.42). In general, the beginning of language interference occurs when someone starts to say something. Errors in the sound field that cause changes in phoneme sounds due to mixing with the native language are called phonological interference (Saskiya & Tresnasari, 2022, p. 208).

Phonological interference is the type of interference that involves an array of phoneme changes across several words, where the changes can range from additions to deletions of phonemes (Siti Yuniar, 2013, p. 4). As in this case, when Korean speakers say words in English with phoneme category /v/, this phoneme will be substituted by bilabial phonemes. As in the word *video* are pronounced to be [pideo]. In addition, the degree of similarity or difference in phoneme forms between the mother tongue and the second language can determine the degree of phonological interference (Brière, 1968, p. 13). Brière categorizes phonological interference by observing the relationship between the classificatory features of the two languages, the collective membership of the established categories between the two categories, and the distribution of these categories (Brière, 1968, p. 13).

In this research, the researcher chose some phonemes, such as /r/, /t/, and /v/, in Daud Kim's pronunciation. Daud Kim is a South Korean YouTuber who became famous when he converted to Islam in 2019 (Pasya, 2024). Until then, he began to pursue Islam by sharing Islamic culture with his Korean friends and viewers. Until now, the number of his subscribers has reached 6.86 million subscribers from various parts of the world. Based on Daud Kim's video, researchers want to analyze in terms of Korean phonological interference in his English pronunciation. Especially on the phoneme /r/, /t/, and /v/. The reason for choosing these phonemes is the repeated changes in these phonemes pronounced by Daud Kim. This is due to the phonological

differences in the pronunciation of Korean and English, resulting in the main phenomenon in the writing of this research.

1.2 Research Questions

1. How does Daud Kim realize English Phonemes /t/, /r/, and /v/ on his contents?
2. How does Korean Language interfere Daud Kim's realization of phonemes /t/, /r/, and /v/?
3. What are the factors of phonological interference in some of Daud Kim's contents on his YouTube Channel?

1.3 Objective and Significance of Study

1.3.1 Objective of Study

Based on the background of study and the research questions, the objectives of this study are as follows:

1. To find the realization of English phonemes /t/, /r/, and /v/ on his contents.
2. To identify the forms of phonological interference of English phonemes /t/, /r/, and /v/ on his contents.
3. To identify the factors phonological interference occurs in Daud Kim's pronunciation.

1.3.2 Significance of The Study

Based on the phenomenon of phonological interference in Daud Kim's pronunciation, this research makes an important contribution to multilingual learning. Thus, the implementation of this research is expected to contribute relevantly to several theoretical and practical aspects.

1. Theoretically, this research may contribute to linguistics theory. This research is expected to expand understanding in the field of phonology, especially in the occurrence of phonological interference. This research can provide an understanding of how the sound systems of two languages can affect speakers. This research can provide an explanation of the theory used and its implications between the two languages. The existence of this research can also be material for comparison and learning with further research that discusses the theory of phonological interference.
2. Practically, this research has important significance for multilingual learning. This research can provide new insights to readers and multilingual speakers in phonological understanding due to second language interference. This research is also expected to help in language learning or teaching phonology especially for Korean speakers in learning English. Understanding phonological interference

in this study can also help improve communication among multilingual speakers, one of which is the use of social media.

1.4 Scope of Study

This research aims to analyze the phonological interference of the Korean language on English pronunciation in several videos on Daud Kim's YouTube channel by focusing only on three phonemes namely /t/, /r/, and /v/. The boundaries of this research are expected to provide a focus for the researcher on several issues that answer the research questions this research. This research will be limited to several videos selected in the series used by the researcher, namely by selecting the first and last videos. In addition, this research also has limitations by only analyzing phonological interference patterns found in three phonemes namely /t/, /r/, and /v/. This research only focuses on the study of language interference at the phonological level without any other levels of interference such as morphology or syntax.

1.5 Literature Review

Phonological interference is one of the most commonly researched language phenomena in multilingual studies. In this study, the researcher used several studies as a form of reference material for further discussion and information related to phonological interference.

Research that discusses phonological interference has been previously conducted by (Widyaningsih, 2024) was to analyze the pronunciation of phonological

interference by using the theory of phonological interference proposed by Weinreich. Widyaningsih found that there were two phonological interferences that occurred in David Kim, namely under-differentiation and actual phoneme substitutions (Widyaningsih, 2024, p. 64). The fundamental difference between these two studies is in the part of theory. The research conducted by Widyaningsih only focuses on finding the form of interference related to Weinreich's theory. In contrast, the current research focuses more on the reasons why phonological interference occurs in David Kim based on the theory used by Biere in phonological interference research. The current research is used as one of the learning materials in phonological interference, especially in Korean pronunciation.

Research conducted by (Cahyaningrum, 2023) is a study of English pronunciation by English language learners, especially Koreans, through language applications. The research conducted by Cahyaningrum focuses on the difference in pronunciation between IPA (International Phonetic Alphabet) and Korean English pronunciation in an application called Hilokal. The previous research was guided by the theory proposed by Crystal, namely by looking at the difference in pronunciation of the pronunciation process. The results of this study are three phonological processes: sound replacement, addition, and deletion (Cahyaningrum, 2023, p. 13). The difference between these two studies is in several aspects, such as data collection and language interference problems. The research conducted by Cahyaningrum uses interviews and audio recordings on an application, namely Hilokal, while this current

research uses observation on a video. The previous research also did not discuss language interference but only discussed differences in language pronunciation. While this current research explains more about phonological interference based on Biere's theory. The research conducted by Cahyaningrum used as a literature review is for one of the learning materials in the form of phonological processes spoken by Koreans when speaking English.

Apart from the two studies above, other studies used by the researcher as a literature review are research conducted by (Diani & Azwandi, 2021) . The research conducted by Diani and Azwandi analyzed the process of phonological change between English and Indonesian. The previous research used the pronunciation of students who took English courses as the research data. They compared the pronunciation of two languages of 40 students. The results of the previous study produced five types of phonological change processes: assimilation, metathesis, epenthesis, epithesis, and deletion (Diani & Azwandi, 2021, p. 144). These two studies differ in theories, research methods, and objects. Although the previous study did not mention more about theories related to phonological processes, this current study further explains Lass's form of phonological processes that occur in Daud Kim's pronunciation. However, the current research uses this previous literature review as a learning material for analyzing and discussing phonological processes. The phonological process will be related to the interference phenomenon in this study.

Therefore, in contrast to the three previous research, this current research will analyze the phenomenon of phonological interference of the Korean language in the English pronunciation of South Korean YouTuber Daud Kim. This research uses an observation method on two videos uploaded by Daud Kim on his YouTube channel, which are then analyzed based on three theories. The first theory is based on language transfer using Dulay's theory, followed by an analysis based on phonological processes using Lass's theory, and then the conclusions are drawn using interference factors based on Briere's theory. Therefore, based on these three theories, the researcher will discuss the causes of interference in more detail. The study will not only mention the forms of interference but also look at the processes that occur due to interference and explain them with the factors that cause interference.

1.6 Theoretical Approach

There are several theories that are related to and become the basic source in this writing and research. Therefore, these are the theories used in the process of answering and analyzing the research questions in this research.

1. Interference

In learning a foreign language, sometimes without realizing it, a language learner often mixes the first language (L1) methods with the second language (L2). The features that might be mixed or transferred here could be in the form of sounds, accents, vocabulary, or even grammar. When someone starts to use a mixture of language structures in the second

language, using that second language causes language interference. Language interference can occur due to a person's habit of pronouncing the first language. Dulay divides interference or language transfer into two forms, positive transfer and negative transfer, which can be called interference (Dulay et al., 1982, p. 92).

2. Phonological Interference

Phonological interference is one of the interference phenomena that involves sounds in the language interference. Speakers of the first language (L1) will experience a structural combination of sounds when speaking the second language (L2). The mixing of sounds can involve the sound of the first language (L1) phonemes when pronouncing the second language (L2). According to Biere in his book '*A Psycholinguistic Study of Phonological Interference*' states that in language learning, the existence of partial similarities between two languages can facilitate learners in transferring the first language to the second language (Brière, 1968, p. 13).

In this phonological interference phenomenon, the researcher uses the theory proposed by Biere by looking at language interference based on the similarities or differences contained in the phonological categories between the two languages. The factors of the phonological interference categories are considered through several aspects, such as how the form of classificatory features, how the form of collective or individual membership of the categories have been determined, and how the distribution of categories in

each system (Brière, 1968, p. 11). Another theory used in this study is Lass's theory related to phonological processes. Phonological processes analyze phonological interference caused by a change between units in a phenomenon. This process occurs when units change as they contact and influence each other (Lass, 2000, p. 170). Thus, this theory is used to emphasize and extend the limitations of Biere's theory.

1.7 Method

1.7.1 Methods of Research

This research uses a descriptive qualitative method by describing how the Korean language interferes with English pronunciation. This use of qualitative descriptive methods are commonly used in researching various kinds of phenomena that occur around us, one of them being language phenomena. Qualitative methods are used to be able to identify the many factors involved in a situation that reflects what happens and how events operate in the natural world, such as human, social, and cultural experiences (J. W. Creswell & David Creswell, 2018). However, one of the language phenomena the researcher uses is the phenomenon of Korean language interference in English pronunciation. In this qualitative method, the researcher uses a case study approach as a research method to analyze the phenomena of Daud Kim's phonological interference more deeply. Case study research is a qualitative approach in which the researcher observes a case or

several cases over time through detailed and in-depth data collection (Creswell, 2007, p. 117) .

1.7.2 Data Source

This research focuses on the pronunciation of Korean interference spoken by Daud Kim on his YouTube channel. The data source used in conducting this research is taken from Daud Kim's YouTube channel. The videos taken for this research consist of two vlogs, each entitled “*Help me to build masjid in Korea...*” which was uploaded on November 11, 2023, and the duration of this video is 06:20 as the first series in his journey to build a mosque (Kim, 2023). Then the other video used is a video entitled “*Why did I make masjid*” which was uploaded on October 25, 2025, and the duration of this video is 09:47 as the last series in his journey to build a mosque (Kim, 2024). The selection of these two videos was because these two videos had attracted the attention of many people due to the alleged fraud committed by Daud Kim. This allegation of fraud began with Daud Kim's idea to build a mosque in Korea for the local Muslim community. However, he carried out this with the help of donations posted on his social media, where the donation account used his personal bank account. As a result, his actions received negative responses from several parties, and many felt that Daud Kim was embezzling financial fraud from constructing the mosque, considering that building a mosque in Korea is highly challenging. Therefore, the researcher is

interested in what kind of pronunciation Daud Kim did in the video. Daud Kim's English pronunciation is the main subject of this research.

1.7.3 Data Collection Technique

In this descriptive qualitative research, according to Creswell, in conducting qualitative research, there are various types of data that the researcher can collect to answer research questions. However, four basic forms of qualitative data are generally used in research, namely, observations, interviews, documents, and audio-visual materials (Creswell, 2007, p. 129). During this data collection, the researcher used the observation method, specifically by listening and recording the material. The observation method is carried out in this qualitative research by observing a phonological interference seen from the outside as an outsider to get an overview and objective of the phenomenon of Korean phonological interference and then observing more closely contextually (Creswell, 2007, p. 134). The researcher collected data by transcribing the video using *Language Reactor* which was then used <https://tophonetics.com/> to transcribe the phonetic text. Then, all data was listened to, and some words that got interference were marked. The research was conducted by repeatedly listening to the data to get more precise results.

1.7.4 Data Analysis Technique

In this study, data analysis was conducted using qualitative inductive methods. The analysis was carried out with a comprehensive understanding of a phenomenon by collecting qualitative data and then developing the theory or pattern based on the data inductively. The data was analyzed qualitatively based on several steps proposed by (Creswell, 2009, p. 185), namely:

1. First, data analysis was followed by preparing and organizing the data for analysis. The data was generated based on the phonetic transcription of the video during data collection.
2. The second step is to read through all the data. In this step, the researcher listens and identifies phonemes that have undergone sound changes, which are then highlighted. In this identification process, the researcher was also guided by using <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/> and repeatedly listening to the data to get more precise results. Furthermore, the identification of phonemes is also suggested by phonemes that have undergone interference from several previous studies.
3. Next, the analysis will begin using the coding process. After all data that has experienced sound changes has been collected, the data is reduced by narrowing down the selection of phonemes, namely /r/, /t/, and /v/. The selection of these phonemes represents their high frequency of

occurrence and significant variation in pronunciation. Although in previous studies, other sounds besides these three experienced sound changes, such as /f/, the results of this research were not representative, so they were reduced and not used as data. The variation in pronunciation of the phonemes is determined based on the phonological processes. The data is then coded based on interference factors.

4. Fourth, the coding process is used to generate a description for analysis. Then, the phonemes /r/, /t/, and /v/ are categorized based on their distribution in words. The distribution of phonemes is categorized into initial, middle, and final. This makes it easier for researchers to analyze and understand the data.
5. Then, advance how the description will be represented in the qualitative narrative. The data results will be described using a table containing data transcripts according to pronunciation and comparison with the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) based on General American (GA). IPA GA is used in this analysis because Koreans tend to use GA when pronouncing English, even though Konglish or Korean English is used frequently.
6. The final step is making an interpretation of the data. Then, the data that has been grouped is analyzed, described, and connected using the theoretical framework that has been mentioned. The research describes data based on three theories, namely, by analyzing the form of language

transfer according to Dulay (Dulay et al., 1982). Then analyzing based on the phonological process according to Wolfram (Wolfram & Johnson, 1982). The last is based on interference factors, according to Briere (Brière, 1968).

1.8 Paper Organization

In order to facilitate the writing of this study, the researcher divides the writing structure into several parts. This procedure was carried out to simplify reading and studying this research. There are four sections in the writing of this study. In the first section, the researcher will introduce phonological interference as an interesting language phenomenon to be discussed. The first part consists of the research background, research questions, the purpose of the research, the scope of the research, and the research methods used while conducting this research. In the second part of this study, the author will present the theories used while writing the research paper. The researcher describes the phonological forms in the first language (L1), Korean, and the second language (L2), English. In the third section, the researcher will explain and describe the research data findings. In this section, the researcher will discuss and answer the problems of writing this research. In the fourth part of this study, the researcher will present a summary and conclusion of the data that has been analyzed.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter contains conclusions from the previous chapter's discussion and suggestions for future research that will discuss the same material, theory, and objects as this research.

4.1 Conclusion

In response to research question number one, this study shows that Daud Kim's English pronunciation of /t/, /r/, and /v/ have experienced a lot of negative transfer or interference. Daud Kim's pronunciation changes show this. Such as /t/ when in the initial word position substitutes into /tʃ/, then when in the middle word position substitutes into /d/ and /tʃ/, and when in the final word position substitutes into /d/ when standing after a vowel. Furthermore, /r/ is substituted into /l/ at initial word position, then substituted into /r/ when it stands between a voiced sound at middle word position, then substituted into /l/ at final word position when it stands before a vowel. Then, on the phoneme /v/, Daud Kim's pronunciation is substituted into /p/ and /b/ when in word-initial, word-middle, and word-final positions.

Then in response to research question number two, the existence of negative transfer is further demonstrated by the change of pronunciation through the phonological process. This is shown as the phoneme /t/, which undergoes substitution assimilation into /tʃ/ and /d/ at the word-initial distribution. Then, when in the medial word distribution, the pronunciation of /t/ Daud Kim experiences deletion,

palatalization from assimilation, and lenition. Also, at the word-final distribution, the pronunciation of /t/ is interfered with by the lenition process. Then, in the form of realization of pronunciation, /r/ also experienced interference with a process, such as substitution into /l/ and /ɾ/ at the word initial. Then when in the word medial, it experiences substitution, deletion, assimilation, and insertion. At the end of the word, the pronunciation of /r/ experiences interference by experiencing the process of assimilation substitution and deletion. Finally, in the pronunciation of /v/, interference occurs by experiencing fortition at the beginning and middle of the word and at the word final distribution /v/ experiencing fortition and insertion.

The existence of interference in the pronunciation of these phonemes is shown by phonological processes based on their distribution. Then, based on the distribution of phonemes, it can be seen that interference still occurs in various forms. Therefore, in response to research question number three, the pronunciation of /t/, /r/, and /v/ in Daud Kim shows interference because it relates to Biere's interference factors. According to Biere, interference occurs if both languages experience three factors, namely if there are competing phonemic categories of L1 and L2 systems, differences in the allophonic membership of the phonemic categories, and also seen from the distribution of the categories within their respective systems.

Furthermore, Briere's theory not only shows the existence of interference but also shows how interference occurs. As in the case /t/, /r/, and /v/ interference can occur with the different patterns. Although the Korean language includes a /t/ sound

that is phonetically similar to the English /t/, the way Daud Kim produces this sound reveals subtle yet significant differences. This is because additional rules are contained in the pronunciation of /t/ in L1. Then, Korean does not have the phoneme /r/ but only /ɾ/, which is pronounced with a flap and is only an allophone of /l/. Thus, the L1 pronunciation rules confuse pronouncing the L2. Lastly, David Kim had difficulty pronouncing the fricative /v/ because the phoneme was absent in L1.

Eventually, it can be concluded that the pronunciation of /t/, /r/ and /v/ in Daud Kim's English still has interference. Nevertheless, Daud Kim's pronunciation does not fully experience negative transfer or interference. Positive transfer was also found when Daud Kim omitted the pronunciation of /t/ at the end of the word. This is because there is a rule in L1 that is the same as in L2, thus helping Daud Kim in pronunciation. Overall, the interference not only reflects Daud Kim's difficulty in articulation but also shows how the L1 system automatically shapes L2 production patterns. Thus, this study's results show that Daud Kim's language undergoes interference mostly due to the differences in phonological rules found in L1 or Korean and L2. These differences make it difficult for Daud Kim to pronounce /t/, /r/, and /v/ according to the rules found in L1 or English.

This research shows the importance of mastering a second language when learning languages other than the mother tongue. This is because language is a tool that unites people, and learning a foreign language can help us understand how people interact in other parts of the world.

4.2 Suggestion

In conducting and writing the research, the author realizes that this research still has many weaknesses and is far from perfect even though it has been prepared as well as possible. Therefore, suggestions and feedback from various sides, especially readers, are needed for further research development. The current researcher then suggests several things for future researchers who want to analyze Korean phonological interference in English pronunciation.

1. The researcher suggested that the scope of the analysis be extended to other phonemes. The analysis can also be conducted with the same phonemes found in L2, not only with the lack of phonemes in L1, but also with the same phonemes in L2, because both phonological rules can be different, allowing them to experience interference.
2. Since the discussion of graphemes has not been analyzed deeply in this study, future research is expected to make graphemes one of the focuses of interference analysis. Interference can be found because of its relation to the written structure (grapheme), as Korean has a writing system that is much different from English.
3. Furthermore, since this study only focused on the theory of phonological interference, future research should develop a more expansive theoretical approach. The research is not only limited to phonological interference but also to morphological and syntactic interference.

REFERENCES

Book

- Archibald, J. (1998). *Second Language Phonology* (Vol. 17). John Benjamin Publishing Company.
- Baugh, A., & Cable, T. (2005). *A History of the English Language* (5th ed., Vol. 5). Routledge.
- Bogdashina, O. (2022). *Communication Issues in Autism and Asperger: Do we speak the same language?* (Second Edition). Jessica Kingsley Publisher.
- Brière, E. J. (1968). *A Psycholinguistic Study Of Phonological Interference*. The Hague.
- Chaer, A. (2014). *Linguistik Umum* (Vol. 4). PT Rineka Cipta.
- Cheon, S. Y. (2022). Effects of Linguistic Experience on the Perception of Korean Stops. In S. Cho & J. Whitman (Eds.), *The Cambridge Handbook of Korean Linguistics* (p. 318). Cambridge University Press. <https://doi.org/10.1017/9781108292351>
- Choo, M., & O'Grady, W. (2016). *The sounds of Korean: a pronunciation guide*. University of Hawai'i Press.
- Creswell, J. W. (2007). *Qualitative Inquiry and Research Design*. (Second edition). Sage Publication.
- Creswell, J. (2009). *Research Design* (Third Edition). SAGE Publications Ltd.
- Creswell, J. W., & Creswell, J. (2018). *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches* (Fifth edition). Sage Publications, Inc.
- Dulay, H., Burt, M., & Krashen, S. (1982). *Language Two*. Oxford University Press.
- Elgort, I., Siyanova-Chanturia, A., & Brysbaert, M. (2023). *Cross-language Influences in Bilingual Processing and Second Language Acquisition*. John Benjamins Publishing Company. <https://doi.org/10.1075/bpa.16.01elg>
- Gut, U. (2009). *Introduction to English Phonetics and Phonology Textbooks in English Language and Linguistics (TELL)* (M. Huber & J. Mukherjee, Vol. 1). Peter Lang.
- Lass, R. (2000). *Phonology An Introduction to Basic Concepts* (8th ed.). the Press Syndicate of the University of Cambridge.
- Lee, E., Madigan, S., & Park, M. (2017). *An Introduction to Korean Linguistics*. Routledge the Taylor & Francis Group.

- McMahon, A. (2002). *An Introduction to English Phonology*. Edinburgh University Press.
- Odlin, T. (2003). *Language Transfer Cross-linguistic influence in language learning* (Vol. 6). Cambridge University Press.
- Shin, J., Kiaer, J., & Cha, J. (2013). *The Sounds of Korean*. Cambridge University Press.
- Sohn, H. (2001). *The Korean Language*. Cambridge University Press.
- Song, J. J. (2006). *The Korean Language Structure, Use, and Context* (2nd ed.). Routledge the Taylor & Francis Group.
- Wardhaugh, R., & Fuller, J. (2015). *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics* (Seventh Edition). Blackwell Publishers Ltd.
- Weinreich. (1968). *Languages in Contact* (Sixth edition). Mouton Publishers.
- Wolfram, W., & Johnson, R. (1982). *Phonological Analysis Focus on American English*. the Center for Applied Linguistics.

Journal Article

- Adinda, R., Lukman, Said, I. M., & Gusnawaty. (2023). *Phonological Interference of Indonesian Consonants into Korean*. Theory and Practice in Language Studies, 13(1), 137–144. <https://doi.org/10.17507/tpls.1301.16>
- Cahyaningrum, A. (2023). *English Pronunciation by Korean EFL Learners on Hilokal Language Educational Application*. Elsy: Journal of English Language Studies, 5(1), 1–17. <https://doi.org/10.31849/elsya.v5i1.9812>
- Chang, S.-E., & Mandock, K. (2019). *A Phonetic Study of Korean Heritage Learners' Production of Korean Word-initial Stops*. Heritage Language Journal, 16(3), 273–295. <https://doi.org/10.46538/hlj.16.3.1>
- Chen, C. (2020). *A study on positive transfer of native language and second language teaching methods*. Theory and Practice in Language Studies, 10(3), 306–312. <https://doi.org/10.17507/tpls.1003.06>
- Cho, H. (2022). *Comparing English and Korean speakers' word-final /r/ clusters using dynamic time warping*. Phonetics and Speech Sciences, 14(1), 29–36. <https://doi.org/10.13064/ksss.2022.14.1.029>
- Danesi, M. (2022). *Saussure's View of Language as a System of Arbitrary Signs*. Language and Semiotic Studies, 8(1), 16. <https://www.degruyter.com/document/doi/10.1515/lass-2022-080103/pdf>

- Diani, I., & Azwandi, A. (2021). *Phonological Change Processes of English and Indonesian*. JOALL (Journal of Applied Linguistics and Literature), 6(1), 133–148. <https://doi.org/10.33369/joall.v6i1.13642>
- Hayeesa-I, T. (2023). *Mother Tongue Interference Towards Students' English Pronunciation: A Case Study of Fatoni University Students in English for Communication Course*. Journal of English for Specific Purposes in Indonesia, 2(1), 41–52. <https://doi.org/10.33369/espindonesia.v1i2.26082>
- Hidayati, R. N., Yatmikasari, I., & Sulaeman, D. (2023). *English Phonological Interference by Indonesian Speakers in a MoFA's Media Briefing*. Jurnal Bahasa Inggris Terapan, 9(1), 2721–2890. <https://doi.org/10.35313/jbit.v9i1.4924>
- Kusuma, D. A. D. (2022). *The Phonological Interference of Balinese Language of Jagaraga Dialect in English Pronunciation*. Jurnal Pendidikan Multikultural Indonesia, 5(1), 19–26. <https://doi.org/10.23887/jpmu.v5i1.50406>
- Lee, A. (2019). *The Korean Alphabet: An Explainer*. ResearchGate. <https://doi.org/10.13140/RG.2.2.36198.57926>
- Lee, Y. (2022). *Sound Perception and Production of Korean EFL Learners: English Consonants*. Koreanstudies Information Service System, 40(1), 269–289. <https://doi.org/10.21084/jmball.2022.02.40.1.269>
- Pratidina, R. G. P., & Subiyanto, A. (2024). *The Characteristics of Korean Artists in Pronouncing English Words on Korean Reality Shows: A Generative Phonology Perspective*. Rainbow Journal of Literature, Linguistics and Cultural Studies, 13(1), 2024. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.15294/rainbow.v13i1.1270>
- Saskiya, R., & Tresnasari, N. (2022). *Waseda Boys' Phonological Interference of Indonesian Food Names in Nihongo Mantappu Vlogs*. IZUMI, 11(2), 208–215. <https://doi.org/10.14710/izumi.11.2.208-215>
- Suamba, I. M., Budiarsa, M., & Dhanawaty, N. M. (2020). *Phonological Aspects of Korean Tourism Humour in Bali Indonesia*. The International Journal of Social Sciences World, 2(1), 41–50. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3750807>
- Wang, H. (2021). *Analysis of Korean mispronunciation of the “r”*. Academic Journal of Humanities & Social Sciences, 4(4), 86. <https://doi.org/10.25236/ajhss.2021.040418>
- Yoo, H. J., Seo, S., Im, S. W., & Gim, G. Y. (2021). *The Performance Evaluation of Continuous Speech Recognition Based on Korean Phonological Rules of Cloud-Based Speech Recognition Open API*. International Journal of Networked and Distributed Computing, 9(1), 10–18. <https://doi.org/10.2991/IJNDC.K.201218.005>

Yun, G. (2023). An Articulatory Study on Consonant Cluster Simplification in L1 Korean and L2 English. *Korean Journal of English Language and Linguistics*, 23, 1169–1193. <https://doi.org/10.15738/kjell.23..202312.1169>

Thesis/Dissertation

Siti Yuniar, R. (2013). Korean Phonological Interference in Indonesian Language as Second Language. *Undip E-Journal*.

Widyaningsih, Y. (2024). *Phonological Interference of Korean in David Kim's Interview Entitled I Thought I Can't Be A Muslim!* Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Kalijaga.

Website

Kemendikbud. (2023, September 8). *Hakikat Bahasa menurut ahli*. LMS SPADA Indonesia.

<https://lmsspada.kemdikbud.go.id/mod/page/view.php?id=113462#:~:text=Ferdinand%20de%20Saussure%3A%20Salah%20satu%20ahli%20linguistik%20terkenal%2C,dan%20konsep%20%28makna%20yang%20diwakili%20oleh%20tanda%20tersebut%29.>

Kim, D. (2023, November 11). *Help me to build masjid in Korea!* YouTube. https://youtu.be/Sgoy6PlieiY?si=TeXMAxU8_Fou5qiE

Kim, D. (2024, October 25). *Why did I make Masjid?* <https://youtu.be/OewZl8FXQrw?si=SISVuYOPZ5bEuOtF>

Pasya, H. A. (2024, November 13). Kisah Mualaf Daud Kim, YouTuber Korea Selatan Masuk Islam Terenyuh dengan Indonesia Meski Dituduh Skandal Donasi Masjid . Tvonenews. <https://www.tvonenews.com/religi/266683-kisah-mualaf-daud-kim-youtuber-korea-selatan-masuk-islam-terenyuh-dengan-indonesia-meski-dituduh-skandal-donasi-masjid?page=1>