

**PHONOLOGICAL INTERFERENCE IN THE REALIZATION OF
SHORT VOWELS /æ/, /ə/, AND /e/ IN ENGLISH RELIGIOUS
SPEECH BY ZAINUR ROCHMAN**

A GRADUATING PAPER

Submitted in Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements for Gaining
the Bachelor's Degree in English Literature



By:

Nicky Triaskandi Algifari

21101050036

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT

FACULTY OF ADAB AND CULTURAL SCIENCES

STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF SUNAN KALIJAGA

YOGYAKARTA

2025

VALIDATION



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-1255/Un.02/DA/PP.00.9/08/2025

Tugas Akhir dengan judul : PHONOLOGICAL INTERFERENCE IN THE REALIZATION OF SHORT VOWELS
/æ/, /ɪ/, AND /e/ IN ENGLISH RELIGIOUS SPEECH BY ZAINUR ROCHMAN

yang dipersiapkan dan disusun oleh:

Nama : NICKY TRIASKANDI ALGIFARI
Nomor Induk Mahasiswa : 21101050036
Telah diujikan pada : Selasa, 24 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: 688af1835ba1f



Penguji I

Bambang Hariyanto, S.S., M.A., Ph.D.
SIGNED

Valid ID: 68831eb98850c



Penguji II

Aninda Aji Siwi, S.Pd., M.Pd.
SIGNED

Valid ID: 6886d20b27369



Yogyakarta, 24 Juni 2025
UIN Sunan Kalijaga
Dekan Fakultas Adab dan Ilmu Budaya

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

Valid ID: 688c2c30c6f67

OFFICIAL NOTE



**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. Nicky Triaskandi Algifari

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	: Nicky Triaskandi Algifari
NIM	: 21101050036
Prodi	: Sastra Inggris
Fakultas	: Adab dan Ilmu Budaya
Judul	: Phonological Interference in the Realization of Short Vowels /æ/, /ə/, and /e/ in English Religious Speech by Zainur Rochman

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, 23/06/2025

Pembimbing

Anisah Durratul Fajri, S.S., M.Hum.
NIP: 199102232020122009

A FINAL PROJECT STATEMENT

I certify that this graduate paper is my own work. I am completely responsible for the content of this graduation paper. Other researchers' opinions or findings included in this research are quoted or cited in accordance with ethical standards.

Yogyakarta, 23/06/2025



Nicky Triaskandi Algifari
NIM: 21101050036

STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY
SUNAN KALIJAGA
YOGYAKARTA

MOTTO

“If something you were happy about doesn’t happen, be happy with what
does.”

(Ali bin Abi Thalib)



DEDICATION

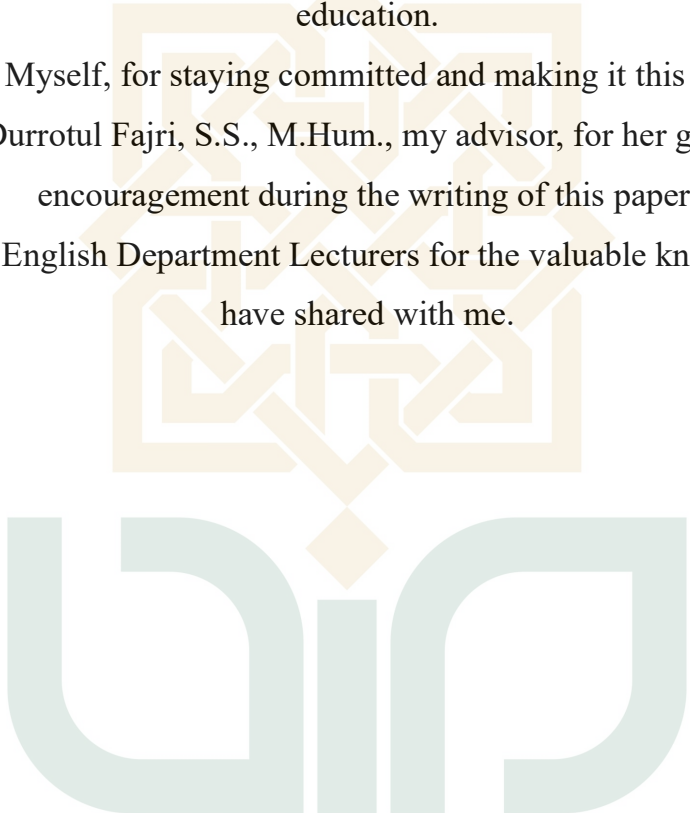
I dedicated my graduating paper to:

My dearest parents, for their patience, support, and prayers throughout my education.

Myself, for staying committed and making it this far.

Anisah Durrotul Fajri, S.S., M.Hum., my advisor, for her guidance and encouragement during the writing of this paper.

All of the English Department Lecturers for the valuable knowledge they have shared with me.



STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY
SUNAN KALIJAGA
YOGYAKARTA

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Assalamualaikum Wr. Wb.

To begin with, the writer wishes to express gratitude by saying *Alhamdulillahirabbil'amin*, for the blessing of Allah SWT who has guided this study, and may peace be upon the Prophet Muhammad SAW. Thanks to Allah SWT for the mercy and blessings, the writer has finished a graduating paper entitled “*Phonological Interference in the Realization of Short Vowels /æ/, /ə/, and /e/ in English Religious Speech by Zainur Rochman*”.

Secondly, the writer would like to express gratitude to:

1. Prof. Dr. Nurdin, S.Ag., SS., MA, the Dean of the Faculty of Adab and Cultural Sciences, State Islamic University of Sunan Kalijaga.
2. Dr. Ulyati Retno Sari, M.Hum., the Head of the English Department.
3. Dr. Witriani, S.S., M.Hum., my academic advisor.
4. Anisah Durrotul Fajri, S.S., M.Hum., my graduating paper advisor. Thank you for your guidance, understanding, and endless encouragement during the process of completing this paper.
5. All the lecturers of the English Department who have shared knowledge and direction while I was studying at the English Department.
6. To my dearest parents, Susi Maya Shofa and Suheru, thank you for standing by me with your love, prayers, and trust every step of the way.
7. My sisters, Moza Ma'Rufi Azi and Monike Putri Firdauzy. Thank you for supporting me.
8. To the Kobing and LB (London Bakery) girls. Thank you for walking beside me through every chapter. Thank you for painting

my college days with laughter, warmth, and memories that I will carry long after this chapter ends.

9. To Vika Yuliani Amanda and Salman Muttaqin, thank you for your company and supporting me during college.
10. All of Class B and all my dear friends from the English Department 2021.
11. All of my KKN friends in Sumberejo, Banjarnegara.
12. All people who contributed to finishing this graduating paper.

Finally, the writer recognizes that this graduating paper has a lot of weaknesses. Therefore, feedback and suggestions are required to enhance this graduating paper.

Wassalamualaikum, Wr. Wb.

Yogyakarta, 20 June 2025



Nicky Triaskandi Algifari

STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY
SUNAN KALIJAGA
YOGYAKARTA

TABLE OF CONTENTS

A GRADUATING PAPER	i
OFFICIAL NOTE.....	ii
MOTTO	iv
DEDICATION.....	vi
ABSTRACT	xiv
ABSTRAK.....	xv
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.....	vii
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	ix
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION	xiv
1.1 Background of the Study	1
1.2 Research Questions	3
1.3 Objectives of Study	3
1.4 Scope of Study.....	4
1.5 Significances of Study.....	4
1.6 Literature Review	4
1.7 Theoretical Approach	5
1.8 Research Methods	6
1.8.1 Type of Research.....	6
1.8.2 Data Source.....	7
1.8.3 Data Collection Technique.....	7
1.8.4 Data Analysis Technique.....	8
1.9 Paper Organization	8

CHAPTER II THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK	10
2.1 Phonology.....	10
2.2 Phonological System in English and Bahasa Indonesia	10
2.3 Phoneme	12
2.2.1 Consonant	12
2.2.2 Vowel	13
2.4 Negative and Positive Transfer.....	14
2.5 Phonological Interference.....	14
2.3.1 Under-differentiation of phonemes	15
2.3.2 Over-differentiation of phonemes	16
2.3.3 Reinterpretation of distinctions.....	16
2.3.4 Actual phone substitution	17
2.6 Factors Causing Phonological Interference.....	17
2.4.1 Absence of corresponding distinctions in the primary language	18
2.4.2 Presence of distinction in the primary language	18
2.4.3 Different phonemic systems.....	19
2.4.4 Different pronunciation of equivalent phonemes.....	20
CHAPTER III FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS.....	21
3.1 Findings and Discussions	21
3.1.1 Phonological Interference of Zainur's Pronunciation of English Vowel /æ/	21
3.1.2 Phonological Interference of Zainur's Pronunciation of English Vowel /e/	26
3.1.3 Phonological Interference of Zainur's Pronunciation of English Vowel /ə/	34

3.1.4 Positive and negative transfers occurred in Zainur's realization	40
CHAPTER IV CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION	43
4.1 Conclusion	43
4.2 Suggestion	44
REFERENCES.....	46
APPENDICES.....	52



LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. One syllable at the beginning	22
Table 2. One syllable in the middle	23
Table 3. Two syllables in the middle.....	25
Table 4. Two syllables in the beginning	27
Table 5. One syllable in the middle	28
Table 6. Two syllables in the middle.....	31
Table 7. Three syllables in the beginning.....	32
Table 8. Three syllables in the middle.....	33
Table 9. One syllable in the final	35
Table 10. Two syllables in the middle.....	36
Table 11. Three syllables in the middle.....	38



LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

L1 : First Language

L2 : Second Language

Type 1 : Under-differentiation

Type 2: Over-differentiation

Type 3: Reinterpretation of Distinction

Type 4 : Actual Phone Substitution

GA : General American

IPA : International Phonetic Alphabet



STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY
SUNAN KALIJAGA
YOGYAKARTA

**Phonological Interference in the Realization of Short Vowels /æ/, /ə/,
and /e/ in English Religious Speech by Zainur Rochman**

By: Nicky Triaskandi Algifari
21101050036

ABSTRACT

This study examines phonological interference in the pronunciation of English short vowels /æ/, /ə/, and /e/ by an Indonesian Islamic preacher, Zainur Rochman, when delivering his English religious lectures. As a native Indonesian speaker, his performance of his second language, English, reflects the pattern of L1 influence on L2 pronunciation. This study employs a qualitative descriptive approach, drawing on Uriel Weinreich's (1953) theory of interference and Dulay's (1982) theory of language transfer. The data was taken from Zainur's YouTube video entitled "Without Islam Nothing" and analyzed phonetically. The findings show that vowel mispronunciation is a result of both negative and positive transfer. The vowel /æ/ is often replaced by /e/ or /a/, while /ə/ and /e/ are influenced by Indonesian vowel patterns. The most dominant form of interference is lack of differentiation, followed by substitution and elision. These changes often occur due to the absence of similar phonemes in Indonesian and the difference in phonological systems between the two languages. This study concludes that phonological interference significantly affects intelligibility in English religious speech and emphasizes the need for greater awareness and practice in English vocal articulation to improve communication, especially in the context of da'wah.

Keywords: *Phonological Interference, Phoneme Realization, English Religious Speech*

STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY
SUNAN KALIJAGA
YOGYAKARTA

Interferensi Fonologis pada Realisasi Vokal Pendek /æ/, /ə/, dan /e/ dalam Ceramah Bahasa Inggris oleh Zainur Rochman

Oleh: Nicky Triaskandi Algifari
21101050036

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini meneliti interferensi fonologis dalam pengucapan vokal pendek bahasa Inggris /æ/, /ə/, dan /e/ oleh seorang penceramah agama Islam Indonesia, Zainur Rochman, ketika menyampaikan ceramah agama dalam bahasa Inggris. Sebagai penutur asli bahasa Indonesia, penampilannya dalam menggunakan bahasa kedua, bahasa Inggris, menunjukkan pola pengaruh L1 terhadap pengucapan L2. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif kualitatif, dengan mengacu pada teori interferensi dari Uriel Weinreich (1953) dan teori transfer bahasa dari Dulay (1982). Data diambil dari video YouTube Zainur yang berjudul “Without Islam Nothing” dan dianalisis secara fonetis. Temuan menunjukkan bahwa kesalahan pengucapan vokal adalah hasil dari transfer negatif dan positif. Vokal /æ/ sering digantikan oleh /e/ atau /a/, sedangkan /ə/ dan /e/ dipengaruhi oleh pola vokal bahasa Indonesia. Bentuk interferensi yang paling dominan adalah kurangnya diferensiasi, diikuti oleh substitusi dan elision. Perubahan-perubahan ini sering terjadi karena tidak adanya fonem yang mirip dalam bahasa Indonesia dan perbedaan sistem fonologi antara kedua bahasa. Penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa interferensi fonologis secara signifikan mempengaruhi kejelasan dalam pidato keagamaan bahasa Inggris dan menekankan perlunya kesadaran dan latihan yang lebih besar dalam artikulasi vokal bahasa Inggris untuk meningkatkan komunikasi, terutama dalam konteks dakwah.

Kata Kunci: *Interferensi Fonologi, Realisasi Fonem, Ceramah Bahasa Inggris.*

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

In the present day, English has evolved and has been established as a global language. English has been used all over the world as a first, second, and foreign language (Rohmah, 2005). In ASEAN countries such as Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam, and Brunei Darussalam, English is a subject in primary education (Zein & Subhan 2022). Similarly, many countries use English in international trade, diplomacy, mass entertainment, international telecommunications, and scientific publications (Parupalli, 2019). In the context of religion, the use of English plays an important role in spreading Islam, particularly through da'wah. It involves teaching, learning, and ensuring that people have a good knowledge of Islam, not only Muslims but non-Muslims, as well as encouraging them to understand the teachings of Islam (Ali, 2023).

One major challenge faced by non-native speakers in learning English pronunciation is the inconsistency between how words are spelled and how they are pronounced (Fatxullayevna & Baxramovna, 2025). Pronunciation is essential in communication because when words or phrases are mispronounced, the listeners do not receive the message correctly (Arjulayana & Márquez Martínez, 2022). According to Muliani Sukma et al. (2023), clear pronunciation can help listeners quickly comprehend the speaker's message and reduce misinterpretation errors. However, pronunciation errors can be caused by several things. Accents are among

the most typical causes. Each region has developed its accent due to various circumstances, including location, history, culture, migration, and contact with other languages and civilizations (Clark & Yallop, 2006).

Learning the rules of appropriate pronunciation requires studying phonology. Phonology studies a language's sounds and their impact on communication and meaning. Each country has its own sound systems and pronunciation rules. For example, English and Bahasa Indonesia have differences in the pronunciation of vowels. In English, some words have only one vowel sound difference, where the difference in vowels can change the meaning of the words, for example, "seat" (with /i:/, a long vowel) and "sit" (with /ɪ/, a short vowel) (Lubis, 2023). This difference affects Indonesian speakers who do not have similar vowel contrasts to English. For example, vowels such as /æ/, /ɐ/, and /ɜ/, which are not present in Bahasa Indonesia, can cause pronunciation difficulties for Indonesian speakers, which will be discussed further in this research.

Departing from the problems found in previous research, Hasyim et al (2022) stated that students tend to have more difficulty pronouncing vowels than consonants in English. Based on that, this study focuses specifically on short vowels /æ/, /ɐ/, and /ɜ/, as these vowels are found to exhibit more variation and mispronunciation.

This study aims to analyze the pronunciation of an Indonesian preacher who uses English as a second language (L2) in delivering Islamic messages. The object of this study is a video of an Islamic speech by Ustadz Zainur Rochman, in which several pronunciation problems are identified, particularly concerning the short vowels /æ/, /ɐ/, and /ɜ/. Zainur Rochman is the leader of Ar Rahman Center of Islamic Studies, based in Tangerang, Banten. The center actively conducts intensive Islamic studies for various

groups and gives da'wah in various regions in Indonesia, including Java, Sumatra, Kalimantan, Sulawesi, and Nusa Tenggara. Zainur Rochman is also known for his consistent use of English in his da'wah and khutbahs, which are shared through various social media platforms, including YouTube, TikTok, Facebook, and Instagram. Zainur Rochman's frequent use of English in religious contexts makes him a relevant subject for this study, particularly in examining how L1 interference affects the pronunciation of certain English vowels, /æ/, /ə/, and /e/.

1.2 Research Questions

Based on the research background described above, the researcher formulated the following questions:

1. How are short vowels /æ/, /ə/, and /e/ realized by Zainur Rochman?
2. How does Bahasa Indonesia interfere with the pronunciation of English short vowels /æ/, /ə/, and /e/ in Zainur da'wah?
3. What factors influence the occurrence of phonological interference in the Zainur da'wah?

1.3 Objectives of Study

Based on the research questions, this research aims to answer the following research questions:

1. To describe how Zainur Rochman realizes the English short vowels /æ/, /ə/, and /e/ in his pronunciation.
2. To analyze the influence of Bahasa Indonesia on the pronunciation of English short vowels /æ/, /ə/, and /e/ in Zainur's da'wah.
3. To identify the factors that contribute to phonological interference in Zainur's da'wah videos

1.4 Scope of Study

Based on the problem statement above, this research focuses on pronunciation interference, especially on short vowels such as /æ/, /ə/, and /e/ that occur in Zainur Rochman's da'wah videos. This research uses Weinreich's theory (1953) to analyze the factors that cause the interference. In addition, this research also uses Dulay's theory (1982) to analyze the type of language transfer that occurs, either negative or positive transfer.

1.5 Significances of Study

Using Weinrich's (1953) and Dulay's (1982) theory, this research helps to clarify how the different sound systems of the two languages can affect pronunciation. This research can raise readers' awareness of the importance of pronunciation and clarity in English religious speech. Through this research, it is hoped that speakers will understand the importance of clear pronunciation to avoid misinterpretation of the message conveyed.

1.6 Literature Review

The following are some previous studies the author uses to support the research. The first previous research is by Rumalutur et al. (2021), which discussed types of phonological interference in English by SMPN 39 SBT. Previous research focuses on analyzing types of phonological interference, as studied by Weinrich, and the factors that influence phonological interference, as examined by Ellis. The finding showed that there are four types of phonological interference found in students' utterances, namely: 1) Under-differentiation of phonemes, 2) Over-differentiation of phonemes, 3) Reinterpretation of Distinction, 4) Actual Phoneme Substitution. The similarity between this current research and the previous is using Weinrich's Theory to analyze the types of interference. Meanwhile, this current

research does not use Ellis's theory to identify the factors causing interference, but instead uses Weinrich's theory.

Similar research has also been conducted by Saskiya & Tresnasari, (2022), who used Weinrich's theory to examine data in the form of words that experience phonological processes or sound changes from L1 into L2. However, previous research has discussed the use of Japanese, which influences the way speakers use the L2, Bahasa Indonesia, as observed in Waseda Boys' vlog videos on YouTube. The similarity between this current research and the previous research is that both use video objects from YouTube. However, the difference lies in the research focus. The previous research focused on consonant and vowel analysis, while this current research focuses on short vowels /æ/, /ə/, and /e/.

Research on vowel pronunciation was also found in the research by Hasyim et al, (2022), with the object of research involving students. The research employed the British standard to assess students' abilities, whereas this current research utilized the GA standard to compare Zainur's pronunciation. The focus of Hasyim et al.'s research was on the problem of students' pronunciation of long and short vowels. Additionally, this current research employed a qualitative descriptive method, based on Ary's guidelines.

1.7 Theoretical Approach

In this chapter, the theory applied to analyze vowel changes in English religious speech by Islamic preacher Zainur Rochman is Weinrich's Theory. Weinrich (1953) explains a phenomenon that occurs when two languages influence each other when bilinguals use them, known as interference. There are three types of interference: phonological, grammatical, and

lexical. However, this research focuses on phonological interference, which discusses sound changes. Weinrich explains that speakers often experience interference caused by their L1, which in turn affects their L2. According to Weinreich (1953), bilingualism affects not only individuals but also language stability. It can trigger systematic changes in both languages. This phenomenon is known as language contact, and if two languages continuously interact, it can lead to phenomena such as dialectal variation or language borrowing.

According to Weinrich (1953), there are four types of phonological interferences: 1) Under-differentiation of Phonemes, 2) Over-differentiation of Phonemes, 3) Reinterpretation of Distinction, 4) Actual Phone Substitution. This research uses Weinrich's theory to identify the types of interference that occur in Zainur's da'wah. In addition, the researcher also utilizes Weinrich's theory to analyze the factors that cause interference in L2, specifically those influenced by L1.

1.8 Research Methods

1.8.1 Type of Research

This research used a qualitative descriptive design. According to Creswell (2013, p.4), Qualitative research is a method for exploring and understanding the meaning given to an individual or group of people ascribed to a social or human problem. Descriptive research includes surveys and fact-finding of various types, and the purpose of this research is to describe the situation as it is today. (Khotari, 2004). Thus, this method was chosen to find out and describe phonological interference that occurs in English by Indonesian. The descriptive qualitative method is an appropriate approach for this research because it can help understand phonological interference in English pronunciation through observation,

allowing for an understanding of the phenomena that occur, considering various factors, one of which is the influence of L1.

1.8.2 Data Source

The primary data used in this research comes from Zainur's YouTube account video, entitled “*Without Islam Nothing*,” with a duration of 10:58 minutes, uploaded on May 21, 2024, on the YouTube account *Zainur Rochman Official*. The researcher chose this video because there is a phenomenon of vowel changes that occur during Zainur's da’wah. Additionally, Zainur is an Islamic preacher from Indonesia who regularly delivers video speeches in English, alongside other Islamic preachers.

1.8.3 Data Collection Technique

To collect the data, the researcher conducted an observation, which is a process of collecting information directly and openly by observing individuals and the environment at the research location. According to Creswell (2013, p.178), there are several stages of data collection procedures that will be used in this research, namely identification, data collection, qualitative observation, and qualitative audiovisual. The first step is identifying the vowel changes occurring in Zainur's speech videos. Second, the type of data collected is Audio-Visual in the form of vowel sounds from a video entitled “*Without Islam Is Nothing*”. Third, the researcher listened to and examined the variations in the pronunciation of short vowels that occurred during speech. Fourth, the researcher manually converted the data from audio-visual to written form by listening directly to the video and then transcribing it. The researcher manually transcribed the video utterances into written text, paying attention to pronunciation, intonation, and variations in vowel sounds that appeared during the da’wah. Parts that showed vowel changes were marked for further analysis. Fifth,

the website toPhonetics.com is used to convert English text into a phonetic transcription to make it easier for researchers to analyze.

1.8.4 Data Analysis Technique

In this research, the researcher conducted a qualitative data analysis technique. According to Ary et al (2010), there are four stages of data analysis. First is the coding, which classifies the data based on the number of syllables, word initials, vowels, and codes the types of interference: under-differentiation (type 1), over-differentiation (type 2), reinterpretation of distinction (type 3), and actual phone substitution (type 4). The second is data reduction. In this stage, the researcher obtained data from observations on Zainur Rochman's YouTube da'wah videos by ignoring unrelated vowel parts such as diphthongs and long vowels. However, the researcher focuses primarily on short vowels, particularly /æ/, /ə/, and /e/. Third, the researcher displays the data using a table with seven columns. The first column is for the number, the second column contains the words in the GA (General American) from the Cambridge standard for comparison. The third column records Zainur's pronunciation, and the fourth column indicates the frequency of pronunciation changes. The fifth column contains Zainur's pronunciation frequency. The sixth column is filled with the type of interference, and the seventh column contains the type of transfer. In the final stage, the researcher classifies the findings based on the type of interference and identifies its causes using Weinrich's Theory, then concludes the research.

1.9 Paper Organization

This research consists of four chapters. The first chapter is an introduction that includes a background of the problem, research questions, research objective, literature review, theoretical framework, and research

method. The second chapter discusses the theoretical framework of this research. In the third chapter, the researcher explains the findings and the discussions. In the last chapter, there are conclusions and suggestions.



CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

4.1 Conclusion

The findings of this study indicate that the primary phonological interference observed is vowel change from short vowels to long vowels, particularly involving the vowel /e/, which shows the most frequent interference compared to /æ/ and /ə/. This vowel lengthening serves as the central focus of the research. However, the study also reveals additional types of vowel changes influenced by the speaker's L1. Specifically, this research shows that short vowel changes occur in the vowels /æ/, /e/, and /ə/. The first vowel, /æ/, in the one-syllable words at the beginning and the middle, vowel /æ/ changes to /e/ consistently. Besides that, vowel /æ/ in the two-syllable words in the middle also changes to /e/ and /a/. However, Zainur was also able to pronounce the vowel /æ/ in line with the GA standard three times in two-syllable words in the middle. The second vowel, /e/, in one-syllable words in the middle and the beginning changes to the vowels /e:/ (long vowel) and /ɛ/. However, Zainur pronounced the vowel /e/ consistently in line with GA standards. The third vowel, /ə/, in two-syllable words with the middle changes to /ɔ/ and /o/. In addition, in three-syllable words, the vowel /ə/ in the first syllable also changes to /ɔ/ and /o/.

Positive transfer occurs in the vowels /e/ and /ə/ because these vowels are found in L1 and are often used by Zainurs in daily life, so their pronunciation in L2 is relatively more straightforward. In contrast, the vowels /æ/, /e/, and /ə/ experienced negative transfer. In the vowel /æ/, under-differentiation occurs in the beginning and middle, both in one and two-syllable words, because this vowel does not exist in L1, so a more familiar vowel replaces it. The vowel /e/ experienced actual phone

substitution in the middle syllables of one and two-syllable words, as well as the initial syllable of three-syllable words. This shows the tendency of speakers to lengthen vowels that should be short, possibly because L1 does not significantly differentiate vowel length. Meanwhile, in the vowel /ə/, negative transfer occurs in the final position of one-syllable words, as well as the middle in two and three-syllable. This type of interference is in the form of actual phone substitution, which is influenced by the orthography system. In addition, there is also a case of vowel elision on the vowel /ə/ when it is in the middle of an unstressed word.

Thus, the researcher found two main factors that influence the phonological interference of the short vowels /æ/, /e/, and /ə/ in Zainur's speech. First, the absence of corresponding distinctions in the primary language. This happens when vowels in the L2 are replaced by other vowels that sound similar in L1. This interference occurs in the vowels /æ/ and /e/, including the under-differentiation type. Second, the difference in phonemic systems between L1 and L2, where sounds that seem similar in both languages are pronounced differently. As a result, speakers often substitute L2 sounds with L1 phonemes that are not articulatorily equivalent. This interference is evident in the vowels /e/ and /ə/, which belong to the actual phone substitution type. However, in this study, the vowel interference does not affect the meaning of the words.

4.2 Suggestions

Based on the findings obtained, several suggestions can be made to expand the scope of the analysis in future research. First, this research is currently limited to the analysis of three short vowels: /æ/, /e/, and /ə/. To gain a more thorough understanding of the pattern of vowel pronunciation

by Indonesian speakers, it is recommended that future research include a wider variety of vowels, both short and long vowels. Second, orthography and the phenomenon of elision have not been the focus of this research. Therefore, future researchers are advised to combine orthographic and phonological analysis, taking into Yule's theory, which is relevant in explaining sound omission. This combined approach is expected to provide a more comprehensive picture of the forms and sources of phonological interference that occur in English pronunciation by Indonesian speakers.



REFERENCES

Book

- Ary, D., Jacobs, L. C., Sorensen, C., & Razavieh, A. (2014). *Introduction to Research in Education* (8th ed.). Wadsworth, Cengage Learning.
- Clark, J., & Yallop, C. (2006). *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics* (5th ed.). Blackwell Publishing.
- Creswell, J. W. (2013). *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches* (4th ed.) California, USA. Sage Publications.
- Davenport, M., & Hannahs, S. J. (2005). *Introducing Phonetics & Phonology*. Oxford University Press, London
- Dulay, H., Burt, M., & Krashen, S. (1982). *Language two*. New York, NY: Oxford University Press.
- Goldsmith, J. A. (2013). *Phonological Theory*. Basil Blackwell
- Katz, L., & Frost, R. (1992). *The Reading Process Is Different for Different Orthographies: The Orthographic Depth Hypothesis*. In Frost, R., & Katz, L., (Eds.). *Orthography, Phonology, Morphology, and Meaning*, (pp. 67-84). Amsterdam: Elsevier North Holland Press.
[http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0166-4115\(08\)62789-2](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0166-4115(08)62789-2)
- Kothari, C. R. (1990). *Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques* (2nd ed.). New Age International Publishers.
- McMahon, A. (2003). *An Introduction to English Phonology*. 550 Swanston Street, Carlton, Victoria 3053, Australia. Edinburgh University Press.
- Sari, R. A. (2019). *A Course in English Phonetics and Phonology for*

Indonesian Students. Jaudar Press.

Tracey M. Derwing & Murray J. Munro. (2019). *Language Learning & Language Teaching* (LL & LT) (N. Spada, ed.). John Benjamins Publishing Company.

Weinreich, U. (1966). *Languages In Contact* (4th ed.) Paris, Newyork. Mouton & Co.

Whitman, P. N. (2022a). *English Consonants*, IPA; English Vowels, IPA.

Whitman, P. N. (2022b). *Indonesian Consonants*, IPA; Indonesian Vowels, IPA. Columbus, OH. The Ohio State University.

Yule, G. (2010). *The Study of Language* (4th ed.). Cambridge CB2 8RU, UK. Cambridge University Press.

Zein, S. (2022). *English as a Subject in Basic Education (ESBE) in ASEAN: A Comparative Study*. British Council.

Journal

Agustiana, E. (2020). English Vowels Pronunciation Accuracy: An Acoustic Phonetics Study with PRAAT. *Journal of English Language Teaching*, 02, 113–120.

Al-Zobaidy, B. A. M. A.-A. (2022). Importance of English consonants classification for EFL learners. *Linguistics and Culture Review*, 6, 330–337. <https://doi.org/10.21744/lingcure.v6ns2.2098>

Ali, B. (2023). Da'wah in Islam: Core Tenets and Contemporary Challenges. *International Conference Of Bkmt And As-Syafiiyah*

Islamic University Jakarta, 20th February, 494–513.
https://www.researchgate.net/profile/BelloAli2/publication/376522075_DA'WAH_IN_ISLAM_CORE_TENETS_AND_CONTEMPORARY_CHALLENGES/Links/657c1a9efc4b416622c99216/DAWAH-IN-ISLAM-CORE-TENETS-ANDCONTEMPORARY-CHALLENGES.pdf

Alsharif, H. (2020). Phonology, Phonetic and Phonological Aspects. *Macrolinguistics and Microlinguistics*, 1, 52–68. <https://doi.org/10.21744/mami.v1n1.5>.

Andi-pallawa, B. (2013). A Comparative Analysis between English and Indonesian Phonological Systems. *International Journal of English Education*, 1(3). <https://doi.org/10.5296/ijele.v1i3.3892>

Aprilla, N., Nadira, T., & Zahra, A. A. (2025). The Essence of Phonology in Linguistic Studies. *Asosiasi Periset Bahasa Sastra Indonesia*, 1.

Arianto, T. (2018). English Vowels and Consonants Mispronunciation of the Seventh President of Republic of Indonesia in His Official English Speeches and Its Influencing Factors. *Journal of Linguistics, Literature and Language Teaching*, 2(2), 111–125. <https://doi.org/10.30743/ll.v2i2.678>

Arjulayana, A., & Márquez Martínez, M. (2022). Students' Pronunciation Error in Speaking Performance. *Globish: An English-Indonesian Journal for English, Education, and Culture*, 11(2), 101. <https://doi.org/10.31000/globish.v11i2.6451>

Dara Mustika Haris, Putri Febby Febrianti, & Meisya Khairunnisa Hanifa. (2023). Perbandingan Fonologi Bahasa Indonesia dan Bahasa

- Thailand. *Fonologi: Jurnal Ilmuan Bahasa Dan Sastra Inggris*, 1(2), 21–27. <https://doi.org/10.61132/fonologi.v1i2.265>
- Diani, I., & Azwandi. (2021). Phonological Change Processes of English and Indonesian Language. *Journal of Applied Linguistics And Literature*, 6(1), 133–148.
- Fazira, A. (2023). English vowels. *Jurnal Pendidikan Dan Sastra Inggris (JUPENSI)*, 3(2).
- Fatxullayevna, R.M., & Baxramovna S.Z., (2025). Pronunciation Challenges Faced by Non-Native English Speakers. *General History And Culture – The Foundation Of Unity And Sustainable Development Of Turkic Peoples” International Scientific And Practical Conference*.
- Hisasmaria. (2023). An Analysis of English Vowels Pronunciation by The Third Semester Students of Pohuwato University. *Jurnal Politik Dan Sosial Kemasyarakatan*, 15(3).
- Josua Menanti Wind Lumban Tungkup, Mika Dwi Paskaria Ambarita, & Desmantha Purba. (2023). A Contrastive Analysis Of Consonant Sounds In English And Indonesian “Anti-Hero” Song. *Jurnal Ilmu Pendidikan Dan Sosial*, 2(2), 199–220. <https://doi.org/10.58540/jipsi.v2i2.380>
- Kosasih, M. M. (2017). Native Language Interference in Learning English Pronunciation: A Case Study at a Private University in West Java, Indonesia. 5(2), 135–150. *International Journal of Education and Research*.
- Lubis, Y., Azzahra Siregar, F., & Ria Manisha, C. (2023). The Basic Of English Phonology: A Literature Review. *Jurnal Insan Pendidikan*

Dan Sosial Humaniora, 1(3), 126–136.

Lubis, Y., Nasution, N. R., Azzahra, A., & Mardiani, F. (2025). The Role of Learning Organs of Speech. *Asosiasi Periset Bahasa Sastra Indonesia*, 3.

Muliani Sukma, E., Lubis, Y., & Wiliem Iskandar Pasar, J. V. (2023). The Error Analysis That Faced by Students in Pronounce a Words. *Jurnal Bahasa Dan Pendidikan*, 3(4), 232–243.
<https://doi.org/10.56910/pustaka.v3i4.732>

Najah Athirah, Sabila Kamalia, & Yani Lubis. (2023). Theory of English Consonant in Phonology. *Atmosfer: Jurnal Pendidikan, Bahasa, Sastra, Seni, Budaya, Dan Sosial Humaniora*, 1(3), 150–158.
<https://doi.org/10.59024/atmosfer.v1i3.224>

RAO, P. S. (2019). The Role of English as a Global Language. *Research Journal of English (RJOE)*, 845(1), 65–79.

Rohmah, Z. (2005). English as a Global Language. *Bahasa Dan Seni*, 106–117.

Rumalutur, A., Anaktototy, K., & Pattiasina, P. J. (2021). Assessing The Interference of Mother Tongue Towards Students' Spoken English Ability at SMPN 39 SBT. *International Journal of Language Education*, 1(1), 14–24.

Saskiya, R., & Tresnasari, N. (2022). Waseda Boys' Phonological Interference of Indonesian Food Names in Nihongo Mantappu Vlogs. *Jurnal Bahasa, Sastra, dan Budaya Jepang IZUMI*, 11(2), 208–215.
<https://doi.org/10.14710/izumi.11.2.208-215>

Sorong, U. M. (2022). The Students' Ability in Pronouncing Long and Short Vowels in English Vocabulary. *International Journal of English and Applied Linguistics*, 2(1), 49–53.
<https://doi.org/10.31000/ijeal.v2i1.1408>

Utami, D. H. (2017a). The Phonological Interference of Students' First Language in Pronouncing English Sounds (A Case Study on Buginese and Makassarese Students). *ELT Worldwide*. 4(2).

Utami, D. H. (2017b). The Phonological Interference of Students' First Language in Pronouncing English Sounds. *ELT Worldwide*, 4(2).

Wiranda, A., Lestari, T. D., & Lubis, Y. (2023). The Role Of English Consonants In Language Development: Acquisition And Articulation. *Jurnal Multidisiplin Dehasen* (MUDE), 2(3), 501–508.
<https://doi.org/10.37676/mude.v2i3.4393>

Website

Zainur Official. (2020, May 21). Without Islam Is Nothing. Youtube.
https://youtu.be/rnZiFg_TRbw?si=eCLc5mY6eg2B5QXi

STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY
SUNAN KALIJAGA
YOGYAKARTA