

Balinese Phonological Interference in English Pronunciation by Denpasar People

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Article History: **Abstract.** The purpose of this research is to analyse the interference of Balinese Phonological in English Pronunciation by Denpasar people who work in the hospitality field. This phenomenon occurs because of interference between the mother tongue, namely Balinese and a foreign language, namely English. This is because the city of Denpasar is one of the famous tourist attractions throughout the world, so many people work in the hospitality sector. This study uses a qualitative descriptive method with data sources in the form of records of native speakers of Denpasar while speaking English. The data collection was done by asking native speakers of Denpasar, which are Denpasar people who work in hospitality to read English words given and then recorded. The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative design in the form of records. The research methods and techniques consist of the methods and techniques of providing data, the methods and techniques of data analysis, and the methods and techniques of presenting data. After the data were reduced and classified, then the data were transcribed orthographically and phonetically to see the sound errors spoken by native speakers. The results of this study show a number of forms of interference such in the phoneme, such as: [æ] becomes [e], [ɪə] becomes [e], [ɛ] becomes [ə], [eə] becomes [αɪ] or [e] or [I], [əʊ] becomes [o:], [tʃ] becomes [c], [dʒ] becomes [d], [ŋ] becomes [ŋg], [eɪ] becomes [e], (r) becomes [r], [f] becomes [p], and [i:] becomes [i]. There are two factors that cause language interference, namely linguistic factor (phonemes) and non-linguistic factors (society and work pressure).

Keywords: *Balinese, English pronunciation, interference, phonology,*

<http://jos.unsoed.ac.id/index.php/jes>

INTRODUCTION

Language is a mean of communication. According to Brown (2002) in King Abdul Aziz University (2008), "*Language is a system of arbitrary conventionalized vocal, written, or gestural symbols that enable members of a given community to communicate intelligibly with one another.*" It means that language has a function to connect people via sounds of speech. Language also addresses as the identity of a country because every country has their language.

In Indonesia, there is not only one language used in communication which is Indonesia language, but there are many different languages used in each district known as local languages. Many Indonesians want to learn foreign languages to

communicate and make wider connection with people from different regions. This causes bilingualism or multilingualism in Indonesia also involves foreign languages, including English.

According to Ortega (2013), bilingualism or multilingualism is the mastery of two languages or more by a speaker, and there is mixing or transition from one language to another depending on the wishes or needs of the speaker. Bilingualism or multilingualism will cause language interference, especially phonological interference. Language interference occurs due to insufficient vocabulary of a language in renewal, the need for synonyms and the disappearance of words that are rarely used (Suindratini, Gosong, & Rasna, 2013). The ability to master more than one language gives rise to linguistic phenomena. Bilingual linguistic phenomena occur in many areas, such as those frequently found in tourist attractions.

Bali is one of the largest tourism areas in Indonesia. Bali is very famous for its natural and cultural tourism. As is known, almost 80% of the people in Bali work in the tourism industry. Due to the development of education and tourism that is happening in the area, the people of Bali, especially in Denpasar, learn English as their foreign language to communicate with the tourist for work. Most people are self-taught by directly speaking English with native speakers they met.

Because of the different language abilities of the community, there is a phenomenon of interaction in communicating in the society. It is undeniable that the first language may affect the second and even third languages in terms of communication (Suwito, 1982). This communication phenomenon makes the researcher interested in examining more deeply the Balinese Phonological Interference in English Pronunciation by Denpasar People. This research focuses on interference in phonology. Phonology is a branch of linguistics which studies about the changes, transformations, and modification of speech-sounds during the history and development of a language or a given dialect, considering each phoneme in the light of the part which it plays in structure of speech forms (Roach, 1991).

The discussion of phonological interference is related to the form of interference in the Balinese to the pronunciation of sounds in English in vowels and consonants. Speakers who have the ability to speak two or more languages tend to use it interchangeably in communication. According to Mackey (Rahardi, 2001), language contact is a phenomenon of one language influencing another language, whether it happens directly or indirectly. Language contact that is individual and social causes linguistic phenomena such as interference, integration, pidgin, creole, code-switching, code-mixing, language selection, and sorting, (Wijana, 2006). Weinrich in Sukardi (1999:4 as cited in Suindratini et al., 2013) said that the cause of interference other than language contact is the lack of vocabulary in a language in describing something. Thus, increasing the need for synonyms and prestige of the source language.

Interference is a form of deviation in second language learning. Interference occurs because of the influence of the mother tongue system during the second language learning process. The difference between the first language system and the second language system causes interference (Mustikawati, 2013). Interference is different from code mixing. In the event of code mixing, there is a deliberate mixing of the elements of other languages with a specific purpose, but the interference of

the use of other language elements is considered as an error because it deviates from the rules of the language used (Chaer, 1995).

There are several previous studies regarding phonological interference conducted in Indonesia. Research conducted by Mahendra and Marantika (2020) regarding phonological interference by EFL students in reading class. This study aimed to explore and find out in detail about the phonological interference experienced by those students. Another research done by Muhyidin (2016) regarding phonological interference in English pronunciation. This study aimed to determine the type of phonological interference in English pronunciation in elementary school students in Kediri, East Java. The data was obtained by asking students to read an English text. The method used is descriptive qualitative on content analysis. Research conducted by Suindratini et al. (2013) has almost the same problem as this study, regarding the interference of Balinese and foreign language, which is English in Indonesian spoken stories in middle school students. This happened not on purpose but because of the stronger influence of the mother language.

This research was conducted to address problems related to phonological interference of Balinese as their mother language in English pronunciation by Denpasar People. In Denpasar City, speakers who have the ability to speak more than two languages or more often mix and incorporate elements of their first language into their foreign language. This causes language interference. Their mother language which is Balinese have an impact on their pronunciation of English words. Phonological theory is used in describing phonemes of Balinese in English pronunciation. Bilingualism is used as a reference for the linguistic phenomena that occur. Theories about language contact are used to analyze data in bilingualism communication that cause language contact. Interference is used to determine the differences caused by dialects in speaking English.

METHOD

The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative design. In general, qualitative research has three characteristics: (1) not stated in detail, (2) flexible, (3) evolves based on the situation and conditions that exist in field. Data sources are in the form of records of people in Denpasar city who work in hospitality field while speaking English. There were ten employees from several hotels and restaurants as respondents. The age range of the respondents are 26 – 41. The ten respondents are from Denpasar and have a background as tourism workers for several years.

The data obtained were in the form of voice recordings of several English vocabularies which were read by the ten employees selected. The voice recording process was done remotely and not face to face. Previously, the researcher provided a list of English vocabulary that must be read and recorded right at the moment.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1) Phonemes in Balinese

The researcher uses Balinese phoneme charts as the second source after IPA (International Phonetic Alphabet). Based on the existing phoneme, the researcher can find out which dominating phoneme is spoken by the people of Denpasar city. The following are phonemes in Balinese:

- Balinese Vowel Phonemes

There are six vowel phonemes in Balinese language: /I, e, a, ə, u, o/

Tabel 1. Phonemes of Vowel in Balinese

	Front		Center		Back	
	Not round	Round	Not round	Round	Not round	Round
Upper	I					u
Low up						
Mid up	ə					o
Mid				ə		
Mid low						
Up low						
lower	A					

(Madia, 1984)

The data shows that vowel in Balinese language has 3 front not round phonemes, that are upper / I/, mid up /ə/, and lower /A/. The center round vowel phoneme in Balinese language consists of Mid /ə/, and the back round vowel phonemes can be found in Upper /u/ and Mid up /o/.

- Balinese Consonant Phonemes

There are 18 consonant phonemes in Balinese language: /p, b, m, t, d, n, s, r, l, c, j, ñ, y, k, w, g, ŋ, h/

Tabel 2. Phonemes of Consonant in Balinese

		Bilabi	Labial	Apiko	Apiko	Lamino	Medio	Dorso	Lari
		al	dental	alveolar	palatal	alveolar	laminal	velar	ngal
Nasal	Voice	n		n			ñ	ŋ	
Inhibition	Voice	b			d		j	g	
Nasal	Not voice	p			t		c	k	
Fricative	Voice		w*				y*		
Nasal	Not Voice								h
Oral	Not Voice					s			
Spiran	Voice								
Oral	Voice			l					
lateral									
Oral	Voice				r				
shake									

(Madia, 1984)

In the table, we can see that Madia (1984) depicts consonant phoneme of Balinese language based on their place and manner of articulation. The consonant phonemes are started from bilabial for nasal voice /n/, bilabial inhibition nasal voice/b/, and inhibition nasal not voice /p/. Meanwhile, labial dental consonant can

be found in fricative nasal voice /w/. Apiko alveolar spreads in nasal voice /n/ and oral lateral /l/. In addition, apiko palatal can be recognized in inhibition nasal voice/d/, inhibition nasal not voice /t/, and oral shake /r/. Lamino alveolar is found in oral spiram /s/ and laringal is found in fricative nasal not voice /h/. Medio laminal is described in nasal voice /ñ/, inhibition nasal voice /j/, inhibition nasal not voice /c/, fricative nasal voice /y/. The least, dorso velar can be identified in nasal voice /ŋ/, inhibition nasal voice /g/, and inhibition nasal not voice /k/.

2) Phonemes in English

The researcher used English phoneme charts as the second source after IPA (International Phonetic Alphabet) to find out what types of phonemes are included in English and phonemes that are interfered by the source language. The following are phonemes in English:

- English Vowel Phonemes

Tabel 3. Phonemes of Vowels in English

	Front	Back
Hight	i	u
	ɪ	ʊ
Mid	e	o
	ɜ	ə
		ʌ
Low	(E	a
		ɔ
	Spread	round

(Parker & Katryn, 2014:127)

- English Consonant Phonemes

Tabel 4. Phonemes of Consonant in English

		Bilabial	Labiodental	Interdental	Alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
Stops	Voiceless	P			t			
	Voice	B			d			
Fricatives	Voiceless		F	θ	s	ʃ		
	Voice		V	ð	z	ʒ		
Affricative	Voiceless					tʃ		
	Voice					j		
Nasals	Voiceless							
	Voice	M			n		ŋ	
Liquids	Voiceless							
	Voice				l	r		
Glids	Voiceless							
	Voice	W				y		

(Parker & Katryn, 2014:127)

Based on phonetic sources from IPA (International Phonetic Alphabet) as well as phoneme charts from Balinese and English, the researcher found

phonological interference of vowel and consonants phonemes by native speakers of Denpasar to English pronunciation.

Table 5. Interference in Vowels

N O	Words	Intonation In English	Intonation from Balinese Informants	Meaning	
				Indonesian	Balinese
1	Back	/bæk/	/bek/	Belakang/punggu ng	Dori/tundu n
2	Cat	/kæt/	/ket/	Kucing	Meong
3	Nap	/næp/	/nep/	Tidur siang	Sirep tengai
4	Ugly	/'ʌgli/	/egli /	Jelek	Jele
5	Umbrella	/ʌm'brelə/	/ʌm'brɛlə/	Payung	Pajeng
6	Understand	/'ʌndə'stænd /	/'ʌndə'stend /	Mengerti	Uning
7	Under	/'ʌndə(r)/	/'ʌndər/	Bawah	Beten
8	Want	/wɒnt/	/want/	Ingin	Dot
9	What	/wɒt/	/wat/	Apa	Kenken
10	Hot	/hɒt/	/hot/	Panas	Kebus
11	Again	/ə'geɪn/	/əgɪn/	Lagi	Buin
12	Afraid	/ə'fraɪd/	/əfɪɛd/	Takut	Jejeh
13	Take	/teɪk/	/tek/	Ambil	Nyemak
14	Face	/feɪs/	/fes/	Wajah	Mua
15	Same	/seɪm/	/sem/	Sama	Patuh
16	Place	/pleɪs/	/ples/	Tempat	Tongos
17	Easy	/'i:zi/	/'I:si/	Mudah	Aluh
18	Before	/bɪfɔ:r/	/bɪfor/	Sebelum	Sekonden
19	Door	/dɔ:r/	/dor/	Pintu	Jelanan
20	Floor	/flɔ:r/	/flor/	Lantai	Tehel
21	Afternoon	/aftər'nu:n/	/aftərnun/	Siang	Tengai
22	Childhood	/childhu:d/	/cildhod/	Masa kecil	Dugas cenik
23	Note	/nəʊt/	/not/	Catetan	Catatan
24	Boat	/bəʊt/	/bo:t/	Perahu	Jukung
25	Know	/nəʊ/	/no:/	Tau	Nawang
26	Low	/ləʊ/	/lo:/	Rendah	Endep
27	Go	/gəʊ/	/go/	Pergi	Megedi
28	Loud	/laʊd/	/lod/	Berisik	Uyut
29	House	/haʊs/	/haus/	Rumah	Griya
30	Down	/daʊn/	/down/	Bawah	Beten
31	Talk	/tɔ:k/	/tolk/	Berbicara	Ngomong
32	Tongue	/tʌŋ/	/tang/	Lidah	Layah
33	Tall	/tɔ:l/	/tal/	Tinggi	Tegeh
34	Kick	/kɪk/	/kɪk/	Tendang	Tanjung
35	Kind	/kaɪnd/	/kam/	Jenis	Kanca

36	Keep	/ki:p/	/kɪp/	Simpan	Sekeh
37	Kill	/kɪl/	/kɪl/	Membunuh	Padem
38	Kid	/kɪd/	/kɪt/	Anak	Oka
39	Hot	/hɒt/	/hot/	Panas	Kebus
40	Hat	/hæt/	/het/	Topi	Topong
41	Hop	/hɒp/	/hop/	Melompat	Mekecog
42	Make	/meɪk/	/mek/	Membuat	Ngae
43	Man	/mæn/	/men/	Pria	Muani
44	Nappy	/'næpi/	/'nepi/	Popok	Popok
45	Bamboo	/'bæm'bu:/	/'bem'bu:/	Bambu	Tiyang
46	Brave	/breɪv/	/brev/	Berani	Wanen
47	Dark	/'dɑ:k/	/dark/	Gelap	Peteng
48	Drug	/drʌg/	/drag/	Obat	Ubad
49	Date	/deɪt/	/det/	Tanggal	Dina
50	Good	/gʊd/	/gud/	Baik	Becik
51	God	/gɒd/	/god/	Tuhan	Betara
52	Glad	/glæd/	/gled/	Senang	Liang
53	Girl	/gɜ:l/	/gerl/	Perempuan	Anak Istri
54	Gain	/geɪn/	/gein/	Keuntungan	Bati
55	Learn	/lɜ:n/	/le:n/	Belajar	Melajah
56	Search	/sɜ:tʃ/	/sɜrch/	Mencari	Ngalih
59	Diet	/daiət/	/diet/	Diet	Mebrata
60	Zebra	/'zi:bræ/	/'zebra/	Zebra	Zebra
61	Hair	/heər/	/hɑɪr/	Rambut	Bok
62	There	/ðeər/	/der/	Disana	Ditu
63	Care	/keər/	/ker/	Peduli	Rungu
64	Stair	/'steər/	/'steɪr/	Tangga	Undag
65	Pear	/'peər/	/'pɪr/	Pir	Pir

It can be seen from the table that there are pronunciations of vocabularies in English by Balinese people which are influenced by their mother tongue in vowels. Vowel /ɒ/ appears in two different pronunciations. The first pronunciation is /a/, as in “want” and “what”. The second pronunciation is /o/, as in “hot”, “hop”, and “god”. This last pronunciation appears since the words own letter “o” inside them and it causes Balinese people pronounce the words with clear /o/.

The diphthong /æ/ is pronounced /e/ in some words, namely back, cat, nap, understand, hat, man, nappy, bamboo, glad, and care. Meanwhile, the diphthong /eɪ/ is mostly pronounced /e/, such as in again, take, face, same, place, make, brave, and date. The only diphthong /eɪ/ pronounced /ei/ found in the above data is in the word “gain”. Diphthong /əʊ/ is pronounced in three different pronunciations, that are /o/ as in note, go, and loud; /o:/ as in boat, know, low; and as the it should be /əʊ/ in house and down. In diphthong /eə/, the pronunciation appears in 3 different forms. If the word has letter “i” as in “hair” and “stair”, Balinese people will pronounce it in /hɑɪr/ and /steɪr/ with clear /I/. The clear /I/ is also can be recognized when they pronounce /pɪr/ for “pear”. Even though this word does not have letter “i” inside the word, Balinese people have already familiar to this word.

The last one, if the diphthong /eə/ appears without letter “i” inside the word as in “there” and “care”, Balinese people with pronounce it with /e/.

Table 6. Interference in Consonant

NO	Words	Intonation In English	Intonation from Balinese Informants	Meaning	
				Indonesian	Balinese
1	Jacket	/dʒækɪt/	/jeket/	Jaket	Baju anget
2	Sugar	/'SHʊgər/	/'Sōogar/	Gula	Gula
3	Student	/'st(y)ʊdnt/	/'stōödənt/	Murid	Sisia
4	Human	/'(h)yōömən/	/'(h)ōömən/	Manusia	Janma
5	Year	/jɪə/	/yer/	Tahun	Warsa
6	Never	/'næv.ɛɪ/	/nevəɪ/	Tidak pernah	Sing taen
7	Where	/wɛə/	/wər/	Dimana	Dija
8	High	/haɪ/	/haɪg/	Tinggi	Tegeh
9	Toy	/tɔɪ/	/thɔy/	Mainan	Pelalian
10	Coin	/kɔɪn/	/khɔɪn/	Koin	Pipis
11	Liar	/laɪər/	/laɪə(r)/	Pembohong	Mogbog
12	Liable	/laɪəbəl/	/laibel/	Bertanggung jawab	Metetegan
13	Pure	/pjʊə(r)/	/pjʊə(r)/	Murni	Murni
14	Lure	/luə(r)/	/lur/	Menarik	Ngedetin
15	Tour	/tuə(r)/	/tur/	Berwisata	Melancaran
16	Cure	/cuə(r)/	/kur/	Sembuh	Nyegerang
17	Jury	/'dʒʊəri/	/'jyuri/	Juri	Pengayah
18	Leave	/li:v/	/liv/	Pergi	Ngalain
19	Rose	/rəʊz/	/rous/	Bunga mawar	Bunge mawar
20	Work	/wɜ:k/	/ wo:k /	Bekerja	Megae
21	First	/fɜ:st/	/fɜrst/	Pertama	Simalu
22	World	/wɜ:ld/	/wɜrld/	Dunia	Gumi
23	through	/θru:/	/trou/	Melalui	Ngeliwatin
24	Yesterday	/'jestədeɪ/	/'yestərdeɪ/	Kemarin	Dibi
25	Jealous	/'dʒeləs/	/'jeləs/	Cemburu	Iriati
26	Jump	/dʒʌmp/	/'jʌmp/	Loncat	Kecos
27	Jungle	/'dʒʌŋgl/	/'jʌngel/	Hutan	Alas
28	Job	/dʒɒb/	/'job/	Pekerjaan	Pakaryan
29	Clear	/kliə(r)/	/'klir/	Bersih	Kedas
30	Fierce	/'piərəs/	/'fiəs/	Ganas	Rengas
31	Choose	/'tʃos/	/'cos/	Memilih	Pilihin
32	Cheese	/'tʃi:s/	/'cis/	Keju	Keju
33	Choke	/'tʃok/	/'cok/	Tersedak	Simpatan
34	Check	/'tʃæk/	/'cek/	Memeriksa	Mereksa
35	Watch	/'wɒ.tʃ/	/'watc/	Menonton	Nyingakin
36	Bridge	/'brɪdʒ/	/'brɪd/	Jembatan	Titi
37	Wish	/'wɪʃ/	/'wis/	Harapan	Ngarep

38	Special	/speʃəl/	/special/	Khusus	Khusus
39	Sure	/ʃʊə(r)/	/su(r)/	Yakin	Seken
40	Trash	/træʃ/	/tres/	Sampah	Luu
41	South	/sauθ/	/souθ/	Selatan	Kelod
42	Paper	/'peɪpə(r)/	/'pepər/	Kertas	Kertas
43	Pillow	/'pɪləʊ/	/'pɪlou/	Bantal	Galeng
44	Pleasure	/'plezə(r)/	/'plesə(r)/	Senang	Liang
45	Mouth	/maʊθ/	/moθ/	Mulut	Cangkem
46	Sharp	/'ʃɑ(r)p/	/'sarp/	Tajam	Mangan
47	North	/no:rθ/	/no:rt/	Utara	Kaja
48	Natural	/nætʃʊəl/	/netural/	Alam	Alam
49	Jump	/'dʒʌmp/	/'jʌmp/	Loncat	Mekecog
50	Hang	/'hæŋ/	/'heng/	Menggantung	Ngantung
51	Chick	/'tʃɪk/	/'cɪk/	Anak ayam	Pitik
52	Chin	/'tʃɪn/	/'cɪn/	Dagu	Jagut
53	Finger	/'fɪŋgə(r)/	/'finger/	Jari	Jeriji
54	Away	/'əweɪ/	/'əwey/	Pergi	Megedi
55	Bag	/'bæg/	/'beg/	Tas	Tas
56	Finish	/'fɪnɪʃ/	/'pɪnɪs/	Selesai	Suud

The table shows us that most of English vocabularies that have letter “r” in it, will be pronounced clearly by Balinese people, especially when this letter is placed by the end of the words, such as in: year, where, liar, pure, lure, tour, cure, clear, paper, and finger. Other words that have letter “r” in the middle of some words will also be pronounced clearly, such as in: first, yesterday, sharp, and natural.

In addition, the consonant that is pronounced differently from the native English is /dʒ/, which is pronounced /j/ as can be found in jealous, jump, jungle, and job. The consonant phoneme /tʃ/ is also pronounced differently by Balinese people, that is /c/. This can be found in: choose, cheese, choke, check, watch, chick, and chin.

Based on the interference gained on the table 5 and 6, the researcher noticed deep sounds in English, such as: [æ] becomes [e], [ɪə] becomes [e], [ɛ] becomes [ə], [eə] becomes [ɑl] or [e] or [l], [əʊ] becomes [o:], [tʃ] becomes [c], [dʒ] becomes [d], [ŋ] becomes [ng], [eɪ] becomes [e], (r) becomes [r], [f] becomes [p], and [i:] becomes [i]. Based on the data, it appears that the interference of the Balinese language on English pronunciation occurs in vowels and consonants by Denpasar people.

Bilingualism which results in language contact in speech is a source of interference as experienced by Denpasar people who work in the hospitality sector. Balinese phonological interference in English pronunciation often occurs because the native speakers only ensures that the interlocutor can understand what they are talking about. (Mustikawati, 2013).

In this study, the researcher found that there are two factors that cause language interference, namely internal (linguistic) and external (non-linguistic) factors. The internal or linguistic factors that cause the language interference of English pronunciation by Denpasar people are phonemes. Native speakers have difficulty in pronouncing English because of different Balinese pronunciation habits. It is easy to happen because the typology of Balinese and English is different and

there is a Balinese dialect that follows into the English conversation so that interference between the two languages is unavoidable.

The external or non-linguistic factors that cause the language interference were work pressure and society. Working in the hospitality field emphasizes mastery of English as an international language, so that it makes people compete to be able to understand and speak English even though it is only daily conversation.

CONCLUSION

Based on the discovery of the problem and its discussion, it can be concluded that there was phonological interference in Balinese to English pronunciation by native speakers of Denpasar city in phonemes, vowels and consonants. The list of words of the two languages above, shows that the phonemes of the two languages are different and become a guideline in supporting the researcher to draw conclusions from the interference.

Based on the data and results of this study, the researcher suggests that in the future there will be other researchers who will review cases like this more broadly. Research related to cluster disorders or diphtheria disorders in Indonesia with the Balinese dialect needs to be carried out to broaden the reader's knowledge and increase research contributions in the language sector.

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