

ABSTRACT

Madurese is usually spoken by Madurese people who live in Madura and some regions in Java. But as a matter of fact, this language is also spoken by Malaysians who live in Nurul Jadid Pesantren in Probolinggo. The Madurese language spoken by these Malaysians show some differences with one spoken by Madurese people. This interesting phenomenon, which may only happen in Probolinggo, challenges the writer to do a linguistic research in that community.

A study of Madurese language transfer that has similar characteristics with the phenomena found in Nurul Jadid Pesantren has actually never been carried out so far, either by foreign linguists or Indonesian linguists. Hopefully, this study can give useful contribution to the research of languages acquisition and language interference. This study is aimed at revealing the interference of the sounds of Malay with Madurese spoken by the Malaysians who study in Nurul Jadid Pesantren of Probolinggo.

During their living time in this pesantren, those Malaysian santris are learning Madurese as the local language. It can be stated that those Malaysian are learning Madurese as their second language. In this thesis, the writer use some theories of Phonology, Language Acquisition of Second Language Learning, and Interference. In collecting the data, the writer chooses the respondents with some characteristics mentioned in the sampling. She interviews the respondents and records their speech. In analyzing the data, she uses four types of Phonologic Errors classified by Weiss Curtis.

From the research, the writer finds out that interference that are found in Madurese language spoken by Malaysians are very individual. There is no general systematic value to predict their occurrences based on speakers' age and duration of study, because second language acquisition process depends on individual characteristics. Out of four types of Phonologic Errors, *the substitution* and *omission types* are frequently present among the Malaysians' pronunciation. It seems that the phonemes they transfer are difficult to produce for them because they do not occur in their mother tongue.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION