

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

The data presented in the previous chapter show some general conclusion about the phonemic interference of the Dayak Ngaju language into English made by some Dayak students in Malang, Jawa Timur.

From the data above, we can see that the phonemic interference, which occurs in their speech, was omission, addition and substitution. There is no case of disordering in all position: initial, medial and final. While in final position, all of the respondents substituted consonant phonemes in any possible position: initial, medial, and final.

The omission phonemes in medial position are alveolar fricative [z] and palato alveolar affricate [dʒ].

The addition phonemes by respondents in initial, medial and final are palato alveolar fricative [ʒ], alveolar fricative [v] and the other alveolar fricative [n], and palato alveolar affricate [dʒ].

The consonant phonemes that are often substituted in initial position are alveolar fricative [v], palato alveolar affricate [tʃ] and [dʒ], dental fricative [θ] and [ð], and palato alveolar fricative [ʒ].

In medial position, the consonant phonemes that were substituted are bilabial nasal [b], alveolar fricative [d] and [v], dental fricative [θ] and [ð], palato alveolar affricate [tʃ] and [dʒ], and palato fricative [ʃ].

While in final position, the consonant phonemes that were substituted are alveolar fricative [z], velar stop [ŋ], palato alveolar fricative [ʃ], and semivowel [w].

The constant consonant phonemes, which were substituted by the respondents in all positions, are: initial, medial, and final were alveolar fricative [v], palato alveolar affricate [tʃ] and [dʒ], dental fricative [θ] and [ð], palato fricative [ʃ], and palato alveolar fricative [ʃ].

Those are the results of the study that can be drawn from the phonemic interference analysis of the Dayak Ngaju language into the English language made by some Dayak students in pronouncing the English words.

Reviewing the description above, in general, the five respondents tend to omit, add, and substitute the consonant phonemes, which are considered “difficult“, because some of them do not occur in Dayak Ngaju phonetically inventory such as alveolar fricative [d], [v], and [z], velar stop [ŋ], palato fricative [ʃ], dental fricative [θ] and [ð], palato alveolar fricative and [ʒ], [ʃ], and [r], voiceless glottal [h] and palato alveolar affricate [tʃ] and [dʒ]. This, in line with Lado’s theory about the interference of the mother tongue, “ The error and difficulties that occur in our learning and in the use of a foreign language are caused by the interference of our mother tongue. Another analysis is about the

position of the difficult consonant phonemes. Since those English consonant phonemes do not occur in Dayak Ngaju Language, native speakers of the Dayak Ngaju, will find some difficulties to pronounce them. They will pronounce [p] for [f] in initial position whenever they have to say ‘ funny ’, ‘ father’ and ‘ flying’. They will pronounce [p] for [v] or [f] in initial and medial position whenever they have to say ‘ vase ‘ and ‘ television’. They will pronounce [p] for [f] in final position whenever they have to say ‘ off ‘ and ‘ love ‘.

REFERENCES