

CHAPTER FOUR

CONCLUSION

In this chapter, I would like to draw some conclusions based on the analysis that I have carried out in the previous chapter. From my analysis, I find some English sounds that are difficult for the thirty Balinese vendors to pronounce. This is the result of the dissimilarities between English phonology and Balinese phonology. The thirty Balinese vendors tend to use Balinese phonology which has similarity with English phonology. As a result, it frequently causes the inaccurate pronunciation by many Balinese vendors.

From the analysis in the previous chapter, I find that it is difficult for the thirty Balinese vendors to pronounce vowel sounds. The first English vowel sounds which are difficult to pronounce are [i:] and [ɪ]. The Balinese vendors replace these vowel sounds with [i]. The second English vowel sounds that are difficult to pronounce are [u:] and [ʊ], which are replaced with [u]. The third one is the sound [ɑ:], which is replaced with the sound [a]. The fourth one is the sound [æ], which is replaced with the sound [e]. The fourth sound [æ] can also be replaced with the sound [a], considering that the pronunciation of the sound [æ] with the sound [a] is

quite similar. The difference between the sound [æ] and the sound [a] only occurs at the front of the tongue, which is lower and a bit further in the back. The next difficult vowel sound is [ɜ:], and it is replaced with the sound [ə]. The last one is the sound [ɔ:] which is replaced by [ɒ].

From the explanation above, I conclude that the English vowels which are difficult to pronounce by the Balinese vendors are the long vowels, considering that long vowels do not occur in Balinese phonology. As a result, the long vowels will be pronounced as short vowels by the Balinese vendors. Beside this, there are some English vowel sounds that are absent in Balinese phonology. That is why, the thirty Balinese vendors tend to replace the absence sounds with sounds that occur in Balinese phonology.

Consonants sounds are difficult for the thirty Balinese vendors to pronounce, especially the English fricatives and English affricates, considering the great dissimilarity between English phonology and Balinese phonology about these sounds. Therefore, the Balinese vendors replace these sounds with similar sounds. The English fricative sounds which are absent in Balinese phonology are [f], [v], [θ], [ð], [z], [ʃ] and [ʒ]. English labio-dental fricatives [f] and [v] tend to be replaced by the Balinese voiceless bilabial plosive [p], while the English voiceless dental fricative [θ] tends to be replaced by the Balinese voiceless retroflex plosive [t]. The English voiced dental fricative [ð] is commonly replaced by the Balinese voiced retroflex plosive [d]. The last English fricatives which tend to be naturally replaced by the Balinese voiceless dental fricative [s] is the English voiced alveolar fricative

[z], the English voiceless palato-alveolar fricative [ʃ] and the English voiced palato-alveolar fricative [ʒ].

Some English affricate sounds that are difficult to pronounce by Balinese vendors are the palato alveolar affricates [tʃ] and [dʒ]. The English voiceless palato alveolar affricate [tʃ] is usually replaced by the Balinese voiceless palatal plosives [c]. Meanwhile, the English voiced palato-alveolar affricate [dʒ] is naturally replaced by the Balinese voiced palatal plosive [ɟ].

English alveolar plosives [t] and [d] tend to be replaced by the Balinese retroflex plosives [ɖ] and [ɗ]. If the voiceless velar plosive [k] is put at the end of a word, it is pronounced as a glottal plosive [ʔ]. However, if the English velar plosive is put at the beginning or in the middle of a word, it is still pronounced as a voiceless velar plosive [k], not a glottal plosive [ʔ].

It can be concluded from the analysis that the Balinese vendors usually replace the English plosives, fricatives and affricates sounds with similar sounds from Balinese phonology. They do this because they are greatly influenced by Balinese phonology.

Both aspiration and weak forms cause difficulties in pronouncing English sounds. Aspiration commonly occurs in all voiceless plosives when these sounds are pronounced by English speakers. Aspiration and the weak forms do not occur in Balinese phonology. The thirty Balinese vendors mostly use the strong form in pronouncing English structure words because there is no weak form in Balinese phonology.

These difficulties in pronouncing vowel and consonant sounds that are experienced by the thirty Balinese vendors are closely related to negative transfer. Mistakes occur frequently in the language transfer, owing to the fact that there are significant differences between Balinese phonology and English phonology. In pronouncing English sounds, the thirty Balinese vendors are greatly influenced by Balinese phonology. Most of the difficult English sounds are replaced by the Balinese vendors with similar sounds they know which are based on Balinese phonology. As a result, a new language or Interlingua is created, called *bahasa pasar*.

Bahasa pasar is the language created and used by the Balinese vendors when interacting with foreign buyers and has its own pronunciation, which is based on Balinese phonology not based on English phonology, considering that many English sounds are difficult to pronounce by the Balinese vendors.

As a closing remark, I would like to say that the difficulties in pronouncing English sounds faced by the thirty Balinese vendors happen because the Balinese pronunciation greatly influences one's English pronunciation. As a result, Balinese vendors tend to replace the difficult sounds with similar sounds from Balinese language. These elements are worth being analyzed through linguistics.