KOREAN PHONOLOGICAL INTERFERENCE
IN INDONESIAN LANGUAGE
AS SECOND LANGUAGE

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ABSTRAK

Penggunaan struktur bahasa pertama sebagai kerangka saat mempelajari bahasa kedua adalah fase awal yang sangat mungkin terjadi dalam proses pembelajaran bahasa ke dua: tidak terkecuali pada pembelajaran Bahasa Indonesia. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah mencari tahu titik lemah penutur bahasa Indonesia sebagai bahasa ke dua dengan fokus pada s*peech production*.

Peneliti menggunakan stimuli berupa gambar yang menghasilkan data pelafalan kata-kata oleh para pembelajar bahasa Indonesia (PBI) tadi: 54 kata yang terdiri dari 46 kata benda dan 8 kata sifat. Ke 54 kata ini direkam dan ditranskripsi secara fonetik. Dari 54 kata ini terjadi interferensi fonologis yang cukup signifikan dari fonologi Bahasa Korea. Yang pertama adalah dalam hal pembedaan *voicing*. Hal ini terjadi karena beberapa konsonan *voiced* dan *voicedless* yang dalam bahasa Indonesia merupakan fonem yang berbeda, ternyata merupakan alofon dalam Bahasa Korea.

Yang kedua adalah proses penambahan bunyi schwa [ə] pada kata dalam bahasa Indonesia yang diakhiri dengan bunyi [s]. Hal ini tentu mengubah silabifikasi kata tersebut. Dalam bahasa Korea [s] tidak bisa menjadi koda, sehingga strategi pembelajar Bahasa Korea ini adalah dengan menambahkan bunyi tersebut pada posisi koda, sehingga merubah silabifikasi kata tersebut dalam bahasa Indonesia. Dari kajian literatur yang ada, ternyata strategi yang sama juga diaplikasikan pada saat mereka mempelajari Bahasa Inggris. Dengan ini dapat disimpulkan bahwa paling tidak dua jenis interferensi fonologi inilah yang patut menjadi perhatian bagi penutur asli Bahasa Korea saat mereka mempelajari Bahasa Indonesia.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

The first language (L1) patterns often influence of the performance in learning second language (L2). In this thesis the writer discusses the first language's phonological interference toward *Bahasa Indonesia* (BI). The objects of this research are native Koreans who live in Indonesia.

This hypothesis is based on the previous research on interference like "Phonological Interference In *Suami-suami Takut Istri* Comedy Series", "Phonological Errors Made By Beginning Learners of Primary 2 and Primary 3 In Graceland Learning Centre Semarang", dan "Interferenced Indonesian Uttered By Indonesian Chinese In Semarang". This research is a step in systematic analysis of Korean language's interference toward BI using authentic and structured data.

Prihantoro (2005), analyzed the pragmatic capability of the *Bahasa Indonesia's* learners in expatriate society in Salatiga. One of them is a native Korean. He also conducted preliminary research on phonological interference, where the subject is Korean (2011). However, the subject is only one person. In this research, the writer has three Korean native speakers as samples.

1.2 Scope of the Study

In this thesis, the writer will analyze the phonological interference in *Bahasa Indonesia* (BI) spoken by Korean native speaker as second language. The writer focused on the differences of phonological rule and consonant inventory of Korean language and BI which show the language phenomena such as gemination, aspiration, devoicing, insertion, and deletion.

1.3 Purpose of the Study

It is specifically aimed at:
1. Identifying Korean phonological interference in BI spoken by Korean native speakers in pronouncing BI.
2. Showing the factors of interference happening to Korean native speakers.

1.4 Underlying Theory

Interference or *language transfer* is the issue which mostly happens in the learning of the secondary, or the foreign language (Van Coetsem: 1998 and Selinker & Gass: 1993). Although the final result of this research tends to be the same (the use of L2 is influenced by L1), the objects, level of interference, and the languages are different. According to some researchers; Young-Sun (2002), Young-Hyon Heo and Ahrong Lee (2005), and Kang (2008), there are some research concerning the phonological error in pronouncing English which is influenced by Korean language. The writer points to the previous research which show the existence of phonology in Korean language

toward the using of the second language.

1.5   Research Method

In order to get data, the writer combines field research and library research. Field research involves the writer directly in population of the objects. Library research involves the writer to get information about Korean phonological rules. The writer uses *simak* method, *teknik rekam,* and *teknik catat* by Sudaryanto (1988). In *simak* method, the writer served pictures to pronounce by Korean native speakers, while *teknik rekam* means that the writer is attentively recording the pronounciation. After getting the data by tape recorder, the writer continued transcribing the data recorded and followed by classifying (*teknik catat).*

1.6   Organization of the Report

To understand this study easily, the writer organizes the content of this writing in such a way that it will be very readable. The organization of the report can be described as follows; in chapter 1, the writer presents an interference phenomenon of Korean native speakers in learning BI. This chapter also contains background of the study, research problems, scope of the study, significancy, purpose of the study, underlying theory, research method and organization of the report.

In chapter 2, the writer shows some theories which states about definition and explanation of language interference, language phenomena such as gemination, aspiration, devoicing, insertion and deletion, and comparing phonemic inventory between Korean language and BI.

In chapter 3, the writer explains types of research which relate to this research. Beside that, the writer serves population and samples, method of collecting data, and technique in analyzing data.

In chapter 4, the writer describes five language phenomena such as gemination, aspiration, devoicing, insertion, and deletion. The writer focused on phonological rule and consonant inventory of Korean language. The writer also provides Korean phonological interference in pronouncing English language as second language as comparison. Beside that, the writer shows the modification of syllable structure and shorthand notation data to support this research.

In chapter 5, the writer presents the summary of the data analysis. It explains the factors of causing phonological interference happening to Korean speakers in pronouncing BI.

In Appendix, the writer presents IPA (International Phonetic Alphabeth) transcription which taken from the data recording. The transcription is used to analyze the data in chapter 4.

CHAPTER II

LITERARY REVIEW

2.1   Interference

Interference is a language phenomenon where the first language affects the learning of the second language. Interference or *language transfer* is the issue which mostly happens in the learning of the second or the foreign language (Van Coetsem: 1998 and Selinker & Gass: 1993). Hartman and Stork (1972: 115) said that the interference is a mistake that occured as the result of entertainment of speech habits of native language or dialect into second language. Moreover, Pedjosoedarmo also defined the term interference as a rearrangement of language patterns that caused by the entry of foreign elements into higher structures language, such as in phonology, morphology, and syntax, and semantics (Poedjosoedarmo in Rindjin et, al., 1981 : 21).

Interference may change the language structure at least, but not limited to phonological, grammatical, or lexical aspects. According to weinrich, There are 3 types of interference, namely phonological interference, grammatical interference, and lexical interference (cited in Rindjin, Ketut, et all 1981).

2.2   Phonological Interference

In this research, the writer follows Weinrich's statement in which phonological interference belongs to the types of interference phenomena. Phonological interference can be observed through the change of phoneme in certain word. The change itself may consists of an addition, deletion, or substitution of other phonemes. Suwito (1983:55) gives an example of this issue by stating that javanese tends to add nasal sound in initial position on the following stops [b], [d], and [g], such as in the following words; [mBandung], [nDepok], [ngGombong]. It happens due to the differences of phonological rule between *Bahasa Indonesia* and *Bahasa Jawa*. Another example is the fact that in Japanese there is no phoneme distinction between write [rait] and light [lait], because [r] and [l] are not distinctive in Japanese consonant inventory (Fromkin, Rodman and Hyams: 2003).

2.2.1 Factors Causing Phonological Interference

There are some factors which affect the occurrence of phonological interference. Fromkin, Rodman and Hyams (2003: 363) stated that the users of secondary language generally speak with an accent because it is possible for them to transfer the phonemes, phonological rules or syllable structures of their first language into their second language.

The first aspect is the different phoneme which refers to consonant inventory of BI and Korean language. In BI, consonant inventory is categorized into voiceless and voiced. Meanwhile, Korean language's consonant inventory tend into lax, aspirated, and tense. Table 1 and 2

present consonant inventory of BI and Korean language.

Table 1. Consonant inventory of *Bahasa Indonesia*

	Bilabial	Labiodental	Alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
Stops	p vls		t vls	c (vls)	k vls	
	b vd		d vd	j (vls)	g vd	
Fricative		f vls	s vls	š (vls)	x vls	h (vls)
			z vd			
Nasal	m vd		n vd	ň vcd	ŋ vd	
Lateral			r vd			
			l vd			
Semivowel	w vd			y(vd)		

Table 2. Consonant inventory of Korean language

		Bilabial	Alveodental	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
Stop	Lax	p	t	c	k	
	Aspirated	pʰ	tʰ	cʰ	kʰ	
	Tense	p'	t'	c'	k'	
Fricative	Lax		s			h
	Tense		s'			
Nasal		m	n		ŋ	
Liquid			l			

The second aspect is that there are different phonological rules between both languages. In this research, the writer uses several theories from previous research concerning to the phonological rule in Korean language which causes the occurrence of language phenomena as following data.

2.2.1.1 Gemination

Gemination refers to identical adjacent segments of a consonant in a single syllable. A geminate sequence cannot be regarded as simply a 'long', for instance [-ll-] is geminate, [-l:] is long. Gemination is distinguished by the duration of the sound. In Korean language, gemination only occurs in lateral [l], fricative [s], and voiceless stops. According to Hyon and Lee (2004), in Korean language the feature [lateral] is not distinctive, source laterals are generally adapted as an *l*-sound, either [l] (simplex) or [ll] (geminate). However in Korean language gemination always happens in word-medial position or intervocalic (Iverson & Sohn 1994, Ahn 1998). See example (1):

(1) geminate [ll] as intervocalic
    [pal.li]   'quickly'
    [ʧal.laŋ]   'splashing'

Gemination in Korean language might distinguish meaning, one of the example is fricative [s] and its geminated counterpart [ss]. Look at the example (2):

(2) [sa.da]   [ssa.da]
    'buy'   'cheap'
    [ssi]   [si]
    'seed'   'time'

As a comparison, in English that in contemporary Korean, English /s/ is adapted as gemination /ss/ if it precedes a vowel in the English input (Kang: 2008), as show in (3):

(3) Prevocalic /s/ ➜ geminate /ss/
    [ssaici]   'size'
    [ssiŋkəl]   'single'
    [ssain]   'sign'

Stops gemination in Korean language happens in word-medial position or intervocalic. See example (4):

(4) [ap.pa]   'daddy'
    [it.ta]   'later'
    [ak.ka]   'before'

In the other side, gemination does not exist in *bahasa Indonesia*'s phonological rule.

2.2.1.2 Aspiration

Aspiration is a term in phonetics for the audible breath as when certain types of plosive consonant are released. It is usually symbolized by a small raised [h] following the main symbol.

In Korean language, aspirated consonant is presented in its phonemic inventory. Please refer to example (5):

(5) [tʰal]   'mask'
    [tal]   'moon'

Meanwhile aspirated does not exist in *bahasa Indonesia*'s consonant inventory.

2.2.1.3 Devoicing

Devoicing refers to phenomenon where a voiced sound is replaced by its voiceless counterpart for phonological. Since plain stops and voiced stops in Korean are in complementary distribution, voiced stops are to be analyzed as an allophone of the same phoneme of a plain stop (Han and Weitzman 1965: 4). As a comparison in English, words beginning with a voiced stop are inconsistently borrowed with voiceless stop (Park: 2007). Please refer to example (6) :

(6) [pi.sɨ.ket]   'biscuit'
    [t'en.s'ɨ]   'dance'

Devoicing may also occurs in BI. However, it only exist in coda position.

2.2.1.4 Deletion

Deletion is a removal of a constituent: in this case, the deletion at a speech sound. In Korean language, deletion may occur in some words, for example is the consonant cluster. According to Kim (2002) Korean does not permit consonant clusters within the syllable; Based on the simplification in Korean language that consonant cluster probably have deletion either the first or the second consonant.

However, there may be certain possibilities if there is a certain word which is ended with central [r]. The first one is that deletion may exist and tend to change the meaning of the secondary language. The other possibility is that there may be an addition of vowel [ɨ], because [r] can not be a coda.

2.2.1.5 Insertion

Insertion is a process of inserting a consonant or vowel to a syllable. This is often referred to be as epenthesis. Although Kim (2002) stated that Korean does not permit consonant clusters within the syllable; Based on the simplification in Korean language that consonant cluster probably

have deletion either the first or the second consonant. However, Kim (2000) has observed the validity of the assumption that CSS (Consonant Cluster Simplification) in Korean English occurs as the result of Korean phonology being reflected in the syllabification of English. Here, the result of the mispronounciation (*) in the example (7) shows the sylable-initial CCS in Korean English (Kim: 1999).

(7)   Spring [spriŋ] *[sə.pə.riŋ]
       Stop   [stɑp] *[sə.tɑp]
       Skirt   [skə:rt] *[sə.kə.tə]

Kim observed that in using foreign language, Koreans tend to insert schwa [ə] between consonant cluster. Insertion may also occurs in a consonant which is not allowed as coda position. There are some consonants which cannot stand as coda position in Korean langauge for instances: [r] and [s]. These are consonants that allowed in coda position / p, t, k, m, n, ŋ, l,/ (Youngsun : 2002). Korean tend to insert vowel [ɨ] when consonant is not allowed as coda position.

2.3   Research Space

The most research of interference phenomena are always associated to English language such as Indonesian-English, Korean-English, Japanese-English, etc. Research concerning non-English languages pair are relatively not many so far, There is no research about interference phenomena of Indonesian-Korean. This research is an attempt to fill the gap to research interference phenomena in which *Bahasa Indonesia* is learned as second language with Korean as the native language.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

The writer describes five aspects of research those are: The type of research, population, sample, method of collecting data, and technique of data analysis. The description will further be presented in the following subsections.

3.1   Type of Research

This research is a combination of field research and library research. Meanwhile, the data of the research uses descriptive research and the analysis of data uses quantitative research. The writer uses the type of field research because the writer involved directly in the population that will be observed in order to get data. In collecting data through this field research, the writer conducts a method namely observation. Observation here actually means 'hearing'. In library research, the retrieval of supporting literature is a crucial important. In this research the writer conducts a research which uses efficiently information sources at the library. The writer searched about Korean phonological rules from the book, the paper, and the dissertation. In this case, the writer takes Korean native speakers in pronouncing English as second language as a comparison. Beside that, the writer chooses 52

word-lists based on the language phenomena that caused by Korean native speakers in pronouncing English language. The descriptive research according to Furchan (2004: 447), he explains that a descriptive research is the research which is designed to obtain information about phenomenon when research is conducted. Moreover the writer chooses decriptive research because the writer describes about factual data and characteristic of the objects. Eventhough the greater portion of this research is descriptive research the writer also uses quantitative because in analyzing data the writer uses simple statistic data. Bryman (1988) stated that three principal of method, a researcher who uses qualitative and quantitative method; combaining these methods: qualitative as a facilitator in quantitative reasearch, quantitative method as a facilitator in qualitative research; both approaches are given with equal pressure.

3.2   Population and sample

3.2.1   Population

According to Sugiyono (2007: 80), population is a region that consists of the generalization objects or subjects that have certain qualities and characteristics are determined by the researcher to be learned and then makes conclusions. In this case, The writer chooses population of Korean native seaker who aqcuired of BI informally because they came to

Indonesia as teachers for Indonesians.

3.2.1   Sample

According to Sugiyono (2007: 81), sample is part of quantity and characteristic that is possessed by the population. In this case, the writer collects three Korean native speakers in Semarang who speak *Bahasa Indonesia*. The writer chooses the object based on their length of stay in Semarang (1,5 years, 11 months, 9 months) as the competence of their BI differ.

3.3   Method of Collecting Data

In this case, the writer uses technique of collecting data from Sudaryanto (1988: 5) who explains the three steps of collecting data in a research. The first step is *Simak Method,* a method which is performed when the researcher has a conversation with the object. The second step is technique of recording data which means a technique that uses tape-recorder in order to get the data. According to Sudaryanto (1988: 4) When the first and the second technique used, recording data can be done as well with tape-recorder as a tool. The last step is technique of note taking. Technique of note taking can be defined as an activity to write the data that recorded. According to Sudaryanto (1988: 5) taking a note can be done when the first and the second technique finished or doing a recording.

2.3.1 *Simak* Method

The writer conducted a test which was performed by reading tests from two kinds of flashcards. The first one is picture flashcard. The writer serves 41 pictures of noun from the picture flashcard then show them one by one. Then, the writer serves 11 words of adjective in Korean Language then show them one by one. In this case, the writer is involved passively because the writer wants to get natural data.

3.3.2 Technique of Recording Data

The writer ran the recording by using cell phone. The recording is aimed at recording the speech responses from the objects of the research. Korean is pronouncing in which it is possible for them to cause deviation on pronounciation.

3.3.3 Technique of Note Taking

The data requires transcription to comply with phonological analysis. This technique is uses to contrast the speech responses from the objects of research and the standard pronounciation of *Bahasa Indonesia*.

3.4 Technique of Analyzing Data

As data analysis, the writer will describe phonological interference in *Bahasa Indonesia* spoken by Korean speakers as second language that occur with reference to phonological rules and consonant inventory in Korean language.

The procedure of data analysis is as follow:
1. Comparing the transcription of the wordlist in standard BI and the response from the subjects of research.
2. Identifying deviations from the standard BI and grouping them into categories.
3. Describing the deviations by using prose description, shorthand notation and syllable tree.
4. Investigating whether the deviation is the interference from the first language with reference to Korean phonological rule.
5. Counting the percentage of languge phenomenon from each Korean speaker.
6. Concluding the result of data analysis.

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS

The writer has transcripted the data to further be compared to standard Indonesian. There are some phenomena of language identified such as gemination, aspiration,

devoicing, deletion, and insertion. These phenomena happened as a result of interference in Korean language. The writer will explain these phenomena as follows.

4.1 Gemination

In the data analysis the writer has divided the phenomena of gemination into three kinds one of the examples is lateral gemination which can be presented as follows.

4.1.1 Lateral Gemination

Table 3, 4 and 5 present gemination occurence which was pronounced by Korean Native Speakers during data recording.

Table 3. Gemination of Korean Native Speaker I

Phoneme	Position	IPA	KNS I (PDN) 1,5 years
[l]	Initial	[lam.pu]	[lla:m.pu]
	Medial	[ma.lam]	[mal.lam]

Table 4. Gemination of Korean Native Speaker II

Phoneme	Position	IPA	KNS II (CIJ) 11 months
[l]	Medial	[ma.lam]	[mal.lam]
	Final	[san.dal]	[san.dall]

Table 5. Gemination of Korean Native Speaker III

Phoneme	Position	IPA	KNS I (PDN) 1,5 years
[b]	Initial	[ban]	[bʰan]
[d]		[da.si]	[dʰa.si]

The first one is in initial position. Gemination in initial position only happened for Korean Native I. The Korean Native I experienced error language because she geminated sound [lam.pu] and sound [la.ci] in onset position which

does not exist in Korean or BI phonological rule. The second phenomenon is gemination in medial position which took place for Korean Natives. In Korean language, gemination happened in word-medial position as can be seen in example (10). In addition, Korean consonant liquid inventory [l] cannot take place between two vowels (intervocalic). Therefore it is geminated or takes [r] allophone.

It can be concluded that all of Korean natives experienced Korean language interference because of lateral gemination in medial position which refers to Korean phonological rule. Gemination can also be presented by shorthand notation data in (14):

(14) $C \begin{bmatrix} + \text{liquid} \\ - \text{geminate} \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow C \begin{bmatrix} + \text{liquid} \\ + \text{geminate} \end{bmatrix} / v\_v$
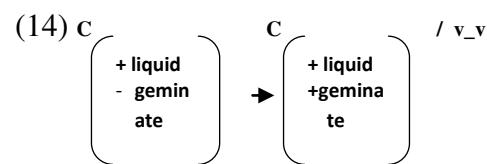
4.2 Aspiration

Table 10, 11 and 12 present the occurences of aspiration during data recording.

Table 10. Aspiration by Korean Native Speaker I

Phoneme	Position	IPA	KNS III (LJY) 9 months
[l]	Medial	[ma.lam]	[mal.lam]
	Final	[san.dal]	[sən.dall]

Table 11. Aspiration by Korean Native Speaker II

Phoneme	Position	IPA	KNS II (CIJ) 11months
[c]	Medial	[la.ci]	[la.cʰi]

10

Table 12. Aspiration by Korean Native Speaker III

Phoneme	Position	IPA	KNS III (LJY) 9 months
[b]	Initial	[ban]	[bʰan]
[d]		[da.si]	[dʰa.si]
[k]	Medial	[pa.ku]	[pa.kʰu]
[g]		[da.gu]	[dʰa.gʰu]
[t]		[gi.tar]	[gi.tʰa]

The first one is aspirated in the onset of a syllable. Park (2008) believes that English words beginning with voiceless stops are always borrowed with the Korean aspirated stop corresponding to the place of articulation of the English stop while voiced stops are borrowed wih lax or tense. See example (18):

(18) [pʰen]   'pen'
      [pʰe.tɨ]   'pad'
      [tʰo.ma. tʰo] 'tomata'
      [tʰol.ke.i.tʰɨ] 'toll gate'

The writer believes that this is an interference of Korean language. This phenomenon can be presented as shorthand notation data in (19):

(19) $\text{C} \begin{bmatrix} + \text{stop} \\ - \text{asp} \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \text{C} \begin{bmatrix} +\text{stop} \\ + \text{asp} \end{bmatrix} / \#\_\_$

The second one is aspirated stop in middle position. It happened to Korean native II and III. In Korean language, aspirated also happened in word-medial position. Please refer to example (20):

(20) [ca.pʰi]   'to be held'
      [pu.kʰan]   'north korea'
      [man.tʰa]   'much'

Both Korean natives experienced language interference which were aspiration in medial position of BI.

4.3 Devoicing

In Korean language, devoicing mostly happened in word initial and medial position while in BI it happened in word final position. Table 13 and 14 present the cases of devoicing which was pronounced by Korean Native Speakers during data recording.

Table 13. Devoicing by Korean Native Speaker I

Phoneme	Position	IPA	KNS I (PDN) 1,5 years
[g]	Initial	[ga.un]	[ka:w.un]

Table 14. Devoicing by Korean Native Speaker II

Phoneme	Position	IPA	KNS II (CIJ) 11months
[g]	Initial	[ga.un]	[kaw.un]

Both Korean natives replaced voiced stop [g] by voiceless stop [k]. The phenomenon of devoicing is possible to happen in Korean language since both phonemes are allophones. Devoicing can also be presented as the following shorthand notation data as in (22):

(22) $\text{C} \begin{bmatrix} + \text{voice} \\ + \text{stop} \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \text{C} \begin{bmatrix} - \text{voice} \\ + \text{stop} \end{bmatrix} / \#\_\_$

4.4 Deletion

Please refer to the deletion presented by table 15 and 16.

Table 15. Deletion of Korean Native Speaker I

Phoneme	Position	IPA	KNS I (PDN) 1,5 years
[ə]	Medial	[bə.ras]	[bra:s]
[r]	Final	[gi.tar]	[gi.ta]

Table 16. Deletion of Korean Native Speaker II

Phoneme	Position	IPA	KNS II (CIJ) 11months
[ə]	Medial	[bə.ras]	[bra.sɨ]
[r]	Final	[gi.tar]	[gi.tʰa]

Both Korean natives removed schwa [ə] because it is a failure to perceive sylabification phonotactic. In Korean language, schwa [ə] should not have deviation in pronounciation. Refers to Korean phonological rule that it is an error language. On the other hand, central [r] cannot be on coda position, otherwise Korean will add vowel [ɨ] as coda as an anticipation for the Korean phonological rule. Therefore this is an interference language. This phenomenon can be presented as shorthand notation data as in (25):

(25) **[r]** ⟶ **Ø** **/ ＿＿#**

4.5 Insertion

There are two types of insertion. The first one is consonant cluster and the second one is consonant codas.

4.5.1 Consonant Cluster

Please refer to table 17, 18, and 19.

Table 17. Insertion in Consonant Cluster by Korean Native I

Phoneme	Position	IPA	KNS I (PDN) 1,5 years
[pl]	Initial	[plas.tik]	[pə.las.tik]
	Medial	[ta.plak]	[ta.pə.lak]
[skr]	Initial	[skrip.si]	[sə.krip.si]
	Medial	[ma.nus.krip]	[ma.nu.sə.krip]

Table 18. Insertion in Consonant Cluster by Korean Native II

Phoneme	Position	IPA	KNS II (CIJ) 11months
[pl]		[plas.tik]	[pə.las.tik]
[kl]	Initial	[kli.nik]	[kə.li.nik]
	Middle	[nuk.le.us]	[nu.kə.leu.si]

Table 19. Insertion in Consonant Cluster by Korean Native III

Phoneme	Position	IPA	KNS III (LJY) 9 months
[pl]	Initial	[plas.tik]	[pə.las.tik]
[kl]		[kli.nik]	[kəlinik]
	Middle	[nuk.le.us]	[nu.kə.leu.si]
[skr]	Initial	[skrip.si]	[sə.krip.si]

The Korean natives interestingly inserted a schwa [ə] after the first consonant. Interestingly, the deletion does not completely take place or consonant cluster with three consonants, the consonant cluster with three consonants are divided to three syllables in BI, the cluster for the second syllable remains.

4.5.2 Consonant Codas

The transcription suggests in response to the coda constraints, they performed insertion. Korean tend to insert vowel [ɨ] when [s] or [r] is coda. Please refer to table 20, 21, and 22.

Table 20. Insertion in Consonant codas by Korean Native I

Phoneme	Position	IPA	KNS I (PDN) 1,5 years
[r]	Final	[ul.ar]	[ul.la.ri]
[s]		[ta.las]	[tal.lasi]

Table 21. Insertion in Consonant codas by Korean Native II

Phoneme	Position	IPA	KNS II (CIJ) 11months
[s]	Final	[be.ras]	[bə.ra.si]

Table 22. Insertion in Consonant codas by Korean Native III

Phoneme	Position	IPA	KNS III (LJY) 9 months
[r]	Final	[ul.ar]	[u.ra.ri]
[s]		[be.ras]	[bra.si]

When the syllable ends with [r] or [s], which cannot be as codas according to Korean phonological rule, they tend to insert vowel [ɨ] instead of neutralizing it to [t]. This is due to an interference language which in Korean loanwords from English also inserted vowel [ɨ] when the syllable ends with [s]. Meanwhile, for central [r] possible to insert vowel [ɨ] or to delete central [r] since in Korean language liquid is filled by lateral [l] in coda.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the data analysis, the writer concludes that the deviation was influenced by phonetic and phonology in Korean language which partly is a phonological interference. Phonological interference showed language phenomena both on influence of phonological and phonetic level. Interference on phonological level is reflected by the use Korean phonological pattern while in phonetic level is reflected by the use Korean consonants inventory which are not presented in the inventory of BI.

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