

## ABSTRACT

This thesis explores the phenomenon of phonological interference of the Madurese language in the recitation of verses from the Quran. Madurese, as the native language of many students in Islamic boarding schools (*pesantren*), often influences their pronunciation when reciting Quranic verses in Arabic. The study investigates the extent and nature of this phonological interference and its implications for Quranic recitation among Madurese-speaking students.

Using a sociolinguistic approach, the research delves into the socio-cultural factors contributing to phonological interference, such as language background, language exposure, and linguistic identity. Furthermore, it examines the phonological features of both Madurese and Arabic languages to identify specific areas where interference commonly occurs.

The methodology employed involves a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods, including interviews, observations, and phonetic analysis of Quranic recitations by Madurese-speaking students. The data gathered are analyzed to discern patterns of phonological interference and to understand the underlying linguistic mechanisms at play.

The findings of this study contribute to our understanding of language contact phenomena and the dynamics of phonological interference in multilingual contexts. Additionally, they have implications for language education and Quranic recitation practices in Islamic educational institutions, particularly in Madurese-speaking regions.

By shedding light on the intricacies of phonological interference in Quranic recitation, this research aims to enrich scholarly discussions on language contact and its impact on religious practices among diverse linguistic communities. It also underscores the importance of considering linguistic diversity and cultural factors in the study of Quranic recitation and religious education.