

**DIFFICULTIES FACED BY SPEAKERS OF JAVANESE
IN PRONOUNCING ENGLISH VOWELS AND CONSONANTS
(A CASE STUDY AT RAJAWALI ENGLISH COURSE MALANG)**



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No. terima	16 - 2 - 93
Asal dari	Fak. Sastra
Penyelenggara	2 (Dua) exp
Tarikh	Hadiah
No. Inventarisasi	93 16 02 0061
No. Klas	

A Thesis

Submitted in Partial Fulfilment of
the Requirement for the Sarjana Degree at
The Faculty of Letters,
Hasanudin University

By

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Reg. Number : 86 07 270



UJUNG PANDANG

1992

UNIVERSITAS HASANUDDIN

FAKULTAS SASTRA

Sesuai dengan surat tugas Dekan Fakultas Sastra
Universitas Hasanuddin,

Nomor : 1035/PT 04. H5. FS/C/1990.


Tanggal : 11 Juni 1990.

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Ujung Pandang, 1992

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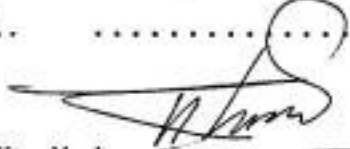
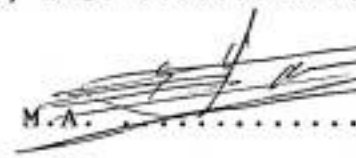
Pada hari ini, Rabu tanggal 2 September 1992, Panitia Ujian Skripsi menerima dengan baik Skripsi yang berjudul " DIFFICULTIES FACED BY SPEAKERS OF JAVANESE IN PRONOUNCING ENGLISH VOWELS AND CONSONANTS ".

(A CASE STUDY at RAJAWALI ENGLISH COURSE MALANG)

Sebagai salah satu syarat guna mendapatkan gelar Sarjana, pada Fakultas Sastra Universitas Hasanuddin.

Ujung Pandang, 2 September 1992.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

It takes quite a long time to finish this writing. However, it can be complete by the help of many people who shown their kindness to the writer from the beginning up to the end of her writing.

The writer wishes to express her sincere gratitude and deep appreciation to Mr. Prof. Dr. R. Soewondo, M.A. her first consultant who has motivated, for his corrections, time and patience.

This also goes to (alm) Drs. Ibnu Nandar, M.C. her second consultant who has given the ide in writing this thesis. Deep gratitude is given to Drs. Mustafa Makka, M.A. the chairman of English Department and his secretary, Drs. Agustinus Ruruk, M.A, this also goes to Prof. Dr. Nadjamuddin the Dean of the Faculty of Letters and all staf the Faculty of Letter.

Special thanks are due to the twenty respondents who had made their time for the research. Finally the writer would like to give her respect and sincere gratitude to her beloved parents who always encourage her in her study and who had helped her. Because of the limited ability, this writing is far from perfection, therefore the writer would like to apoloqize for the mistakes she makes.

Any suggestions given to this writing concerning the improvement of this thesis will be a great pleasure.

Praise The Lord

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A B S T R A K

Mempelajari suatu bahasa bukan saja mempelajari tatabahasanya, melainkan pengucapannya juga.

Karya ini pada dasarnya bertujuan untuk mengemukakan kesulitan-kesulitan mengucapkan bunyi-bunyi bahasa Inggris oleh pelajar, penutur bahasa Jawa pada Rajawali English Course.

Tujuan utama penulisan skripsi ini adalah untuk mengungkapkan kesulitan-kesulitan pengucapan bunyi-bunyi bahasa Inggris atau kesalahan-kesalahan dalam mengucapkan bahasa Inggris oleh penutur bahasa Jawa yang sedang dan akan mempelajari bahasa Inggris.

Kesulitan-kesulitan pengucapan bunyi-bunyi bahasa Inggris pada pelajar di Rajawali English Course tersebut, penulis analisis melalui suatu metode perekaman yaitu dengan memberikan teks bacaan pengucapan kata-kata bahasa Inggris dan penulis juga memberikan beberapa pertanyaan yang berhubungan dengan penulisan skripsi ini.

Dari analisis ini penulis menemukan terjadinya kesalahan-kesalahan tersebut disebabkan oleh adanya vokal-vokal dan konsonan-konsonan bahasa Inggris yang tidak ditemukan, atau ditemukan tetapi berbeda pengucapannya dalam bahasa Jawa. Kurangnya pemahaman

para pelajar berbahasa Ibu Jawa didalam mempelajari
bahasa Inggris dan kecerobohan dalam pengucapan.

CHAPTER I. INTRODUCTION .



1.1. BACKGROUND OF INFORMATION.

The audible means of communication and contact among members of the society is language

According to Soekono Wirjosoedarmo, (1984:1), language is defined as the following :

"Bahasa adalah alat komunikasi antara anggota masyarakat yang berupa bunyi suara atau tanda/isyarat atau lambang yang dikeluarkan oleh manusia untuk menyampaikan isi hatinya kepada manusia yang lain".

Another opinion, according to Mario Pei and Frank Gaynor (1954 : 1) :

"Language is a system of communication of a certain group or community which has function as vehicle of the expression system of human speech".

From that opinion above, it can be concluded that language serves as the vehicle of ideas.

Thus, language is one of the most important means of human survival since it is used by the members of the community to communicate and interact .

1.2. THE REASON FOR CHOOSING THE TOPIC.

1.2.1. There are different kinds of languages which are used by people in the world. One of them, used as a medium of International Communication, is English.

English has been determined as an International language; a lot of English terminologies are used in the fields of Diplomacy, Economics, Medical Science, Sports, Technology and many others. This shows how important the role of English is in social life .

Therefore the writer is interested in choosing this topic because English has rules of pronunciation that speakers of the language should have to observe .

In achieving a good communication and good understanding with other people, we should pronounce the English sounds (vowels and consonants) correctly because people some times misunderstand what the speakers say . That is why the writer likes choosing this subject matter.

1.2.2. In Indonesia, English is the first foreign language that should be studied. It is taught at Junior and Senior high schools and even at the Universities.

Having realized that English is important, many people are interested in studying it. So, many English courses appear not only in big town but also in rural areas. This is proof that more and more people are willing to learn English .

1.2.3. Every language has its own norms which are different from those in other languages.

For example, Javanese language, one of languages used by

people in Java (especially in Malang), has among other things different speech sounds from English language. As a result, Javanese speakers who are studying English generally have difficulties in pronouncing the English sounds (Vowels and Consonants). What is meant by sounds here is speech sounds.

Sometimes Javanese speakers pronounce the words : book, garden, good, church, etc not accurately. Judge the following :

book /bu:k /	would be pronounced /bhuk /
good /gud /	would be pronounced /ghud /
garden /ga:dn /	/ghaden/
/gardhen/	or /ghadhən/
church /tʃɜ:t /	/ carch /
/jharch/	or /cərt/ etc.

The examples written above show that Javanese speakers have difficulties in pronouncing some English Vowels and consonants. This is the main reason why the writer is interested in discussing this matter in her thesis.

1.3. THE SCOPE OF THE PROBLEMS.

The title of this thesis is :
" DIFFICULTIES FACED BY SPEAKERS OF JAVANESE IN PRONOUNCING ENGLISH VOWELS AND CONSONANTS ".

In the thesis, the writer limits her discussion only to

the difficulties faced by the speakers who learn English at the Rajawali English Course in pronouncing some English sounds.

As we have known, there are two varieties of English, American and British. The writer's intention does not cover both of them. She would spend much of her time to discuss British's English.

Beside, the writer would like to present the classification of English and Javanese sounds supported by some examples.

1.4. POPULATION AND SAMPLE.

1.4.1. Population.

The population is the first level students / speakers at the Rajawali English Course.

1.4.2. Sample.

The writer has determined that the sample needed is as many as 20 speakers / students

(the first level at R E C).

There are :

8 speakers are studying at Junior High School.

8 speakers are studying at Senior High School.

4 speakers are studying at the University.

Thus, $8 + 8 + 4 = 20$ persons /speakers.

1.5. METHODOLOGY.

In order to collect the data the following activities have been conducted ;

1.5.1. Library Research.

The writer has collected data by visiting some libraries for reading books, magazines, and other printed materials related to this thesis.

1.5.2. Field Research.

In this field research, the writer uses the following methods :

1.5.2.1. Observation.

The writer observed the speakers while they were using their English.

1.5.2.2. Recording.

Through this method, the writer recorded the speakers pronunciation in reading the English text given to them .

The text is specifically designed on the basis of the hand books or materials for first level courses .

The results of recording were analysed in such a way so that they fit the topic .

1.5.2.3. Interview .

To obtain the data, the writer has interviewed the speakers .

1.6. SEQUENCES OF PRESENTATION .

In the relation to the topic, the writer tries to arranged the sequences of presentation as follows :

Chapter I, the Introduction of the thesis which consists of background of information, reasons for choosing the topic, scope of the problems, population and sample, methodology, and sequence of presentation.

Chapter II, this chapter deals with the theoretical background including : definition of speech sounds , classification of speech sounds, and some examples.

Chapter III, is about the implementation of analysis on difficulties in pronouncing English sounds by Javanese Speakers.

Chapter IV consists of conclusion and suggestion in which the writer tries to draw her conclusion

concerning what she has discussed in previous chapter, and to offer some suggestions.

CHAPTER II

THE THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

2.1. DEFINITION of SPEECH SOUNDS

It has been known that phonetics is a branch of linguistics which studies the characteristic of speech sounds.

Speech sounds are produced by the organs of speech. To know clearly that speech sounds are, the writer will quote definitions of speech sounds from several linguists.

The following is Daniel Jones's statement (1960 : 1) :

"Speech Sounds are certain accoustic effects voluntarily produced by the organs of speech ; they are the result of definite action performed by these organs".

Futhermore, he says that speech organs shall be placed in certain definite position or moved in certain ways according to system of attitude of speech organs .

Like Daniel Jone , Bloomfield (1933 : 93) defines speech sounds as follows :

"... Speech sounds are produced by the organs that are used in breathing and eating".

Having looked at Bloomfield statement, the writer concludes that speech apparatus in the mouth cavity or nose cavity functions not only for breathing or eating but it also functions to produce speech sounds.

Another definition is given by A.C.Gimson

Another definition is given by A.C.Gimson (1980:47), He defines :

"A speech sound, produced in isolation and without meaningfulness imposed by a linguistic system, may be described in purely phonetic terms".

According to him, a speech sound produced separately without regard of its meaning is defined in phonetic term. With regard to this statement, John Lyons (1968:99) states that;

"...A speech sound is any phonetically distinct unit of sound, that is to say, any unit of sound produced by the speech organ that can be distinguished by the phonetician from all other units of sound produced by the speech organs".

Having read the description given by John Lyons the writer concludes that the organs of speech are capable of producing speech sounds consisting of one unit of sound that can be distinguished by the phonetician . At the same time, we can infer that the four linguists agree that speech sounds have to do with organs of speech which are used in producing sounds of language.

2.2. CLASSIFICATION OF SPEECH SOUNDS.

Speech sounds can be classified into two segments. They are : Vowels and Consonants. In general, language has vowels and consonants. In English for instance, there are twelve pure vowels:

/i:/, /u:/, /ɪ/, /e/, /ʊ/, /æ/, /ʌ/, /ɑ:/, /ɔ:/, /ɒ/, /ɜ:/,
/ə/.

English consists of twenty four consonants : /p/,
/b/, /d/, /t/, /k/, /g/, /m/, /n/, /ŋ/, /l/, /f/, /v/, /θ/
/ð/, /z/, /s/, /dʒ/, /tʃ/, /ʃ/, /ʒ/, /h/, /w/, /r/, /j/.

According to Marsono, (1989 : 40) in :

Javanese language there are only eight vowels.

The eight vowels are : /i/, /ɛ/, /e/, /ə/, /a/, /ɔ/,
/o/, /u/.

And there are 20 consonants : /p/, /b/, /t/, /d/, /t̚/,
/g/, /c/, /j/, /k/, /gʲ/, /q/, /m/, /n/, /ŋ/, /l/,
/r/, /s/, /w /, /h/.

All speech sounds (Vowels and Consonants) used in each
language are pronounced by using the organs of speech .
The following are some description of speech sounds.

2.2.1. VOWELS.

Vowels are those segments of speech produced
without any interruption or stoppage of the airstream.

In the light of this, Daniel Jones (1960:23) argues:

*"....A vowel is defined as a voiced sound in
forming which the air issues in a continuous
stream through the pharynx and mouth, there being
no obstruction and no narrowing such as would
cause audible friction".*

Like Daniel Jone, Bloomfield (1932:102) also says
that :

".....Vowels are modification of voiced sound that



involve no closure, friction or contact of the tongue or lips ".

In addition, Gorys Keraf (1984 :102) says :

Vokal adalah bunyi ujaran yang terjadi karena udara yang keluar dari paru-paru tidak mendapat halangan.

Furthermore, Peter Roach (1985:10) defines Vowels as follows :

"... Vowels are sounds in which there is no obstruction to the flow of air as it passes from the larynx to the lips ".

The above four statements imply that in uttering the vowel sounds, the narrow channel between vocal cords does not make obstruction while the air passes through the mouth and then the vowel sound is heard, so all vowels are voiced sound.

2.2.2.1. CLASSIFICATION OF ENGLISH VOWELS.

Vowel sounds are classified according to the position of the tongue in the mouth and the shape of lips .

In other words, the classification of vowels are based on the Horizontal and Vertical position of the tongue. Based on the position of the tongue, the classification of the vowels can be divided :

- According to the height of the tongue which, is raised.
- According to the part of the tongue raised.

When we classify according to the height of the tongue, we can define four classes :

- a. Close vowels : the tongue is raised to the highest possible level at which a vowel can be produced .
example : /i:/, and /u:/.
- b. Open vowels : the tongue lies almost flat in the mouth :
example : /æ/, /a:/
- c. Half close vowels : the tongue is raised less high.
example : /e/, /ɜ:/.
- d. Half open vowels : the tongue is raised moderately .
example : /ʌ/, /ɔ:/ .

When we classify according to the part of the tongue raised, we distinguish three classes :

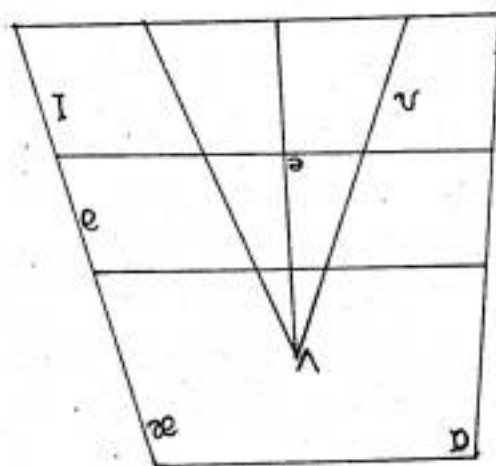
- a. Front vowels : pronounced with the front of the tongue raised . example : /i:/, /e/, /æ/ .
- b. Central vowels : pronounced with the middle or central part of the tongue raised.
example : /ɜ:/, /ʌ/, /ə/ .
- c. Back vowels : pronounced with the back of the tongue raised .
example : /u:/, /ɔ:/, /ɒ/ .

When we classify according to the shape of the lips, we distinguish :

- a. Rounded : where the corners of the lips are brought towards each other and the lips pushed forward .
example : /ʊ/, /ɔ:/ .
- b. Spread or unrounded : with the corners of the lips moved away from each other, as for a smile .
example : /ɪ/, /e/ .

Talking about the English Vowels, the chart below represents the position of the vowels . According to Petter Roach (1985) there are two kinds of vowel :

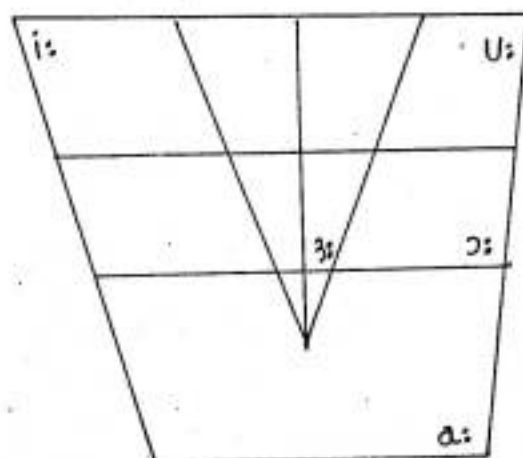
A. SHORT VOWELS : ɪ , e , æ , ʌ , ɒ , ʊ , ə .



- / ɪ / is close front spread vowel.
- / e / is half close front spread vowel.
- / æ / is open front spread vowel .

- /ɒ / is open back rounded vowel.
- /ʊ / is close back rounded vowel.
- /ə / is half close central vowel.
- /ʌ / is half open central vowel.

B. LONG VOWELS : i: , a: , ɔ: , U: , ɜ: .



- / i: / is close front spread vowel.
- / a: / is open back rounded vowel.
- / ɔ: / is half open back rounded vowel.
- / U: / is close back rounded vowel.
- / ɜ: / is half close central neutral vowel.

The following are some examples of English Vowels appear in initial, in medial, and even in final positions.

1. Vowel / I / .

Initial.

'Into' /ɪnsʌlt/

Medial.

'rich' /rɪtʃ/

Final.

'lucky' /lʌki/.

'import' /Impɔ:t/

'king' /kɪŋ/.

'boy' /bɔɪ/.

'insult' /Insʌlt/

'sit' /sɪt/

'rally' /ræli/

2. Vowel / i: /

Initial

Medial

Final.

'even' /i:vən/

'team' /ti:m/

'see' /si:/

'each' /i:tʃ/

'need' /ni:d/

'three' /θri:/

3. Vowel / e /

Initial

Medial

Final.

'ever' /evə/

'pen' /pen/

'egg' /eg/

'rest' /rest/

4. Vowel / æ /

Initial

Medial

Final.

'Adult' /ædʌlt/

'cat' /kæt/

'Act' /ækt/

'lamp' /læmp/

'glad' /glæd/

5. Vowel / a: /

Initial

Medial

Final.

'Arm' /a:m/

'class' /kla:s/

'car' /ka:/

'After' /a:ft/

'part' /pa:t/

'far' /fa:/

6. Vowel / ɒ /

Initial

Medial

Final.

'often' /ɒfn/

'cost' /kɒst/

'dog' /dɒg/

7. Vowel /ɔ:/

Initial	Medial	Final
'All /ɔ:l /	'water /wɔ:tə /	'pour /pɔ:/
'Order /ɔ:də/	'talk /tɔ:k /	'floor /flɔ:/

8. Vowel /ʊ /

Initial	Medial	Final
_____	'full /fʊl /	_____
_____	'good /gʊd /	_____

9. Vowel /u:/

Initial	Medial	Final
_____	'boot /bu:t/	'to /tu:/
_____	'whom /hu:m/	'do /du:/

10. Vowel /ʌ /

Initial	Medial	Final.
_____	'one /wʌn /	_____
_____	'above /əbʌv /	_____

11. Vowel /ɜ:/

Initial	Medial	Final.
'early /ɜ:l/	'bird /bɜ:d /	'sir /sɜ:/
'work /wɜ:k/	'worthy /wɜ:θɪ/	'hurt /hɜ:t/

12. Vowel / ə /

Initial	Medial	Final.
'Along' /əldŋ /	'from' /frəm /	'father' /fɑ:ðə /
'assizes' /əsaisiz /	'say' /sə /	'bother' /bɒðə /

2.2.1.2. CLASSIFICATION OF JAVANESE VOWELS.

The Javanese vowels can be classified according to the position of the tongue to form resonance chamber and the shape of lips .

Based on the position of the tongue , the classification of the vowels is as the following :

- According to the height of the tongue which is raised
- According to the part of the tongue raised

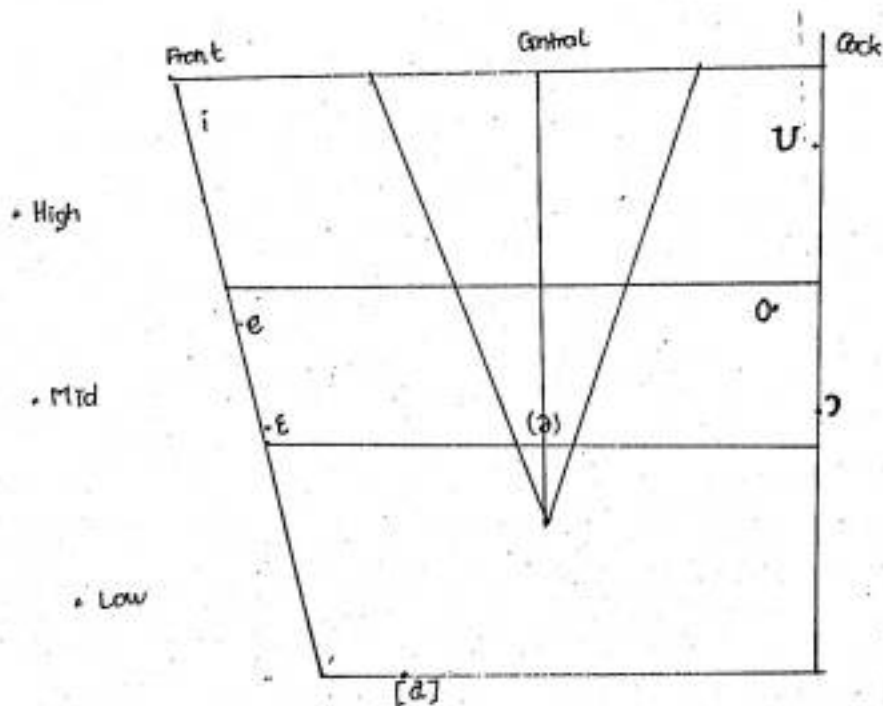
When we classify according to the height of the tongue, we can define four classes ; close vowels, open vowels, half close vowels and half open vowels .

When we classify according to the part of the tongue raised, we distinguish three classes ; front vowels, central vowels, and back vowels .

When we classify according to the shape of the lips, we distinguish ; rounded vowels, and spread or unrounded .

To clarify the vowel sounds of Javanese Language, it can be seen in the chart below .

Javanese Vowels Chart



SOURCE ; MARSONO, 1989 : 46

1. /i/ is **close** front spread vowel .
2. /e/ is half close front spread vowel.
3. /ɛ/ is half open front spread vowel .
4. /a/ is open front spread vowel.
5. /ə/ is half open central spread vowel.
6. /ɔ/ is half open back rounded vowel.
7. /o/ is half close back spread vowel.
8. /u/ is half open back rounded vowel.

The following are some examples of Javanese Vowels in Initial, in medial, and in final positions.

1. Vowel /i/ :

Initial	Medial	Final
/iki/ 'this'	/cili?/ 'small'	/mili/
/igho/ 'bong'	/limo/ 'five'	/kheli/
/ijho/ 'green'	/phitu/ 'seven'	/wadhī/ 'afraid'
	/khulit/ 'skin'	/sakhit/ 'ill'

2. Vowel /e/ :

Initial	Medial	Final
/eli/ 'think'	/nembho/ 'new'	/sore/ 'afternoon'
/esu?/ 'morning'	/renes/ 'rich'	/dhuwe/ 'have'

3. Vowel /ɛ/ :

Initial	Medial
/Edhi/ 'pretty'	/lɛphɛn/
/ɛyag/ 'grandpa'	/lɛg khɛt/
/ɛmbho?/ 'mother'	/mɛlu/ 'follow'
Final	
/dhuwang/ 'prayer'	
/ɛming/ 'behavior'	
/ghambharɛ/ 'it picture'	

4. Vowel /a/ :

Initial	Medial	Final
/anyar/ 'new'	/dhadhi/ 'became'	/ora/ 'not'
/ayo/ 'let's'	/saphu/ 'brush'	/astana/ 'grave'
/asə m/ 'acid'	/jhane/ 'will'	/dhukurna/ 'to up'

5. Vowel / / :

Initial	Medial	Final
/əbhər/ 'candle'	/kəɾəp/ 'usual'	/aja/ 'naming'
/ədhol/ 'base'	/kaɟən/ 'desire'	/weruhə/ 'knwon'
/əŋko/ 'wait'	/kandhəl/ 'wall'	

6. Vowel /ɔ/ :

Initial	Medial	Final
/ɔphɔ/ 'what'	/amɔt/ 'to contain'	/ɔnɔ/ 'any'
/ɔra/ 'not'	/cɔr/ 'to pour'	/tibhɔ/ 'arrive'

7. Vowel /o/ :

Initial	Medial	Final
/obhəh/ 'sign'	/loro/ 'two'	/kono/ 'there'
/ora/ 'not'	/athos/ 'hard'	/ijho/ 'green'
/obha / 'change'	/asor/ 'poor'	/kebho/ 'buffalo'

8. Vowel /u/ :

Initial	Medial	Final
/upha/ 'a rice'	/ghuru/ 'teacher'	/bhabhu/ 'servant'
/udhud/ 'smoking'	/ghulu/ 'neck'	/ghulu/ 'neck'

2.2.2. CONSONANTS.

Consonants sound is a segment of speech sounds, which is produced with obstruction of the airstream. This is related to Gorys Keraf's statement (1984 : 36) which says :

"Bila dalam menghasilkan suatu bunyi ujaran, udara yang keluar dari paru-paru mendapat halangan, maka terjadilah bunyi yang disebut konsonan".

Schreuder (1970 : 37) gives definition of a consonants as follows :

"... A consonant is a speech sound produced in such a way that the air-stream on its way through the air channel meets narrowing or with complete closure".

According to Schreuder, there are various ways in producing the consonant which be classified and described by articulatory factors namely :

- According to the way the sounds are produced ; it is called manner of articulation.
- According to the place in which the sounds which are produced ; it is called the place of the articulation.

Consonant may also be classified on the basis of vibration of the vocal cords. There are two main distinctions :

- Voiced Consonants:

- Voiceless Consonants.

Prof. Dr. J. W. M. Verhaar (1982 : 17) says :

".... Konsonan ada yang bersuara, yang terjadi bila ada saluran sempit diantara pita suara ada yang tak bersuara, yang terjadi bila tempat artikulasi yang merupakan alur sempit sedang pita suara itu terbuka agak lebar".

According to him, the important articulation is the obstruction whether or not there is a narrow channel in the vocal cords. If there is a narrow channel between the vocal cords, the sound produced will be voiced. If there is no narrow channel between the vocal cords, the sounds produced are voiceless consonant.

The consonant sounds of English according to the place of articulation may be classified into :

1. Bilabial : sounds articulation between lower and upper lips.
examples : /p/, /b/.
2. Labiodental : sounds articulated by the lower lip almost touches the upper teeth.
examples : /f/, /v/.
3. Dental : sounds articulated by the tip of the tongue against the upper teeth.
examples : /θ/, /ð/.
4. Alveolar : these sounds are articulated by the tip of the tongue or blade of the tongue touching

the teeth ridge.

examples : /t/, /d/.

5. Palato-Alveolar : these sounds are articulated by the blade of the tongue against the teeth ridge, raising the main body of the tongue towards the palate.

examples : /tʃ/, /dʒ/ .

6. Palatal : this sound is articulated by the front of the tongue against the hard palate .

example : /j/.

7. Velar : the sounds are articulated by the back of the tongue against the central (and forward) part of the soft palate .

examples : /k/, /g/ .

8. Glottal : this sound is articulated in the glottis.

example : / h / .

According to the manner of articulation, the consonant sounds may be classified into :

1. Plosive : this consonant is produced by complete closure of the airstream and then release the closure suddenly, so that the air escapes, making an explosive sound.

example : /p/, /b/, /t/, /d/ .

2. Affricate : these consonants are similar to plosive

sounds but with separation of the articulating organs performed less quickly, with the result that a fricative sound is perceived during the process of separation.

example : /tʃ /, /dʒ / .

3. Nasal : these consonants are produced by a complete closure of the airstream in the mouth, so that the air escapes through the nose .

4. Lateral : to produced this consonants, the airstream is obstructed in the middle of the mouth so that the air being free to escape at one or both sides .

examples : / l / .

5. Fricative : these consonants are produced by narrowing the air passage at some point, so that the air in escaping makes a kind of hissing sound.

examples : /s/, /z/, /ʃ/, /ʒ/ .

6. Approximant : is a gliding sound in which the speech organs start at or near a close vowel and immediately move away to some other vowels.

examples : /w/, /j/ .

The following chart shows the English Consonants ,
taken from Peter Roach (1985 : 52) :

	Place of Articulation											
	Bilabial		Labiodental		Dental		Alveolar		Palato-Alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
Plosive	p	b					t	d			k	g
Fricative			f	v	θ	ð	s	z	ʃ	ʒ		h
Affricate									tʃ	dʒ		
Nasal		m						n				ŋ
Lateral								l				
Approximant		w							r	j		

Table 1 :

Source : Peter Seach, 1995 : 52



- /p/ is a voiceless bilabial plosive .
- /b/ is a voiced bilabial plosive .
- /t/ is a voiceless alveolar plosive .
- /d/ is a voiced alveolar plosive .
- /k/ is a voiceless velar plosive .
- /g/ is a voiced velar plosive .
- /m/ is voiced bilabial nasal .
- /n/ is voiced alveolar nasal .
- /ŋ/ is a voiced velar nasal .
- /l/ is a voiceless alveolar lateral .
- /f/ is a voiceless labiodental fricative .
- /v/ is a voiced labiodental fricative .
- /θ/ is a voiceless dental fricative .
- /ð/ is a voiced dental fricative .
- /ʃ/ is a voiceless palato-alveolar fricative .
- /ʒ/ is a voiced palato-alveolar fricative .
- /r/ is a voiced alveolar fricative .
- /j/ is a voiced palato-alveolar fricative .

- /s/ is a voiceless alveolar fricative .
- /ʃ/ is a voiceless palato-alveolar fricative .
- /ʒ/ is a voiced palato-alveolar fricative .
- /tʃ / is a voiceless palato-alveolar affricate .
- /dʒ / is a voiced palato- alveolar affricate .
- /h/ is a voiceless glottal fricative .
- /w/ is a voiceless bilabial approximant .
- /v/ is a voiced post -alveolar approximant .
- /j/ is a voiceless palatal-alveolar approximant .

The following are some examples of English Consonants in Initial, Medial, and Final position :

1. Consonant /p/ :

Initial	Medial
'package' /pækɪdʒ /	'happy' /hæpi/
'page' /peɪdʒ /	'episode' /epɪsɔd /
'parallel' /pærələl/	'hopeful' /hɒpful/
Final	
'lip' / lɪp /	
'mayhap' /meɪhæp/	
'gap' /gæp /	

2. Consonant /b/ :

Initial	Medial	Final
'bag' /bæg/	'above' /æbʌv/	'nab' /næb/
'ball' /bɔ:l/	'about' /əbaʊt/	'nabob' /neɪbɔb/

'bank' /bæŋk/ 'cable' /keɪbl/ 'job' /dʒɒb/

3. Consonant /t / :

Initial

'table' /teɪbl/

'take' /teɪk/

'tap' /tæp/

Final

'shot' /ʃɒt /

'set' /set /

'shalt' /ʃælt/

Medial

'rate' /reɪt/

'participate' /pɑːtɪsɪpənt/

'natural' /nætʃrəl/

4. Consonant /d / :

Initial

'dady' /dædɪ /

'dark' /dɑːk /

Final

'bad' /bæd /

'bird' /bɜːd /

'mad' /mæd /

Medial

'adverb' /ædvɜːs /

'edition' /ɪdɪʃən /

5. Consonant /k / :

Initial

'kite' /kaɪt /

'keep' /ki:p /

'kiss' /kɪs/

Final

'lack' /læk /

Medial

'mucky' /mʌki /

'market' /mɑːkɪt /

'racket' /rækɪt /

'back' /bæk /

'clock' /klɒk /

6. Consonant /g / :

Initial

'garage' /gærɪdʒ /

'game' /geɪm /

'give' /gɪv /

Final

'bag' /bæg /

'egg' /eg /

'rag' /ræg /

Medial

'hexagon' /heksəˈdʒɒn /

'lager' /lɑːgə /

'aggressive' /əˈɡresɪv /

7. Consonant /m / :

Initial

'magazine' /mæɡəziːn /

'man' /mæn /

'meet' /mi:t /

Final

'calm' /kɑːm /

'come' /kʌm /

'column' /kɒləm /

Medial

'namely' /neɪmli /

'dumps' /dʌmps /

'family' /fæmli /

8. Consonant /n / :

Initial

'needs' /niːdz /

'neighbour' /neɪbə /

'neither' /neɪðə /

Medial

'panic' /pænik /

'rational' /ræʃnl /

'animal' /ænɪml /

Final

'pane' /peɪn/

'pan' /pæn/

'run' /rʌn/

9. Consonant /ŋ/ :

Initial

Medial

'angry' /æŋgrɪ/

'bangle' /bæŋɡl/

'dank' /dæŋk/

Final

'anything' /eniθɪŋ/

'bang' /bæŋ/

'lapwing' /læpwɪŋ/

10. Consonant /l/ :

Initial

'label' /leɪbl/

'lady' /leɪdl/

'lane' /leɪn/

Medial

'palace' /pæɪlɪs/

'rally' /ræɪl/

'schoolboy' /sku:lɔɪ/

Final

'male' /meɪl/

'mall' /mɔ:l/

'needle' /ni:dl/

11. Consonant /f/ :

Initial

'face' /feɪs/

Medial

'garfish' /gɑ:fɪʃ/

'far' /fɑ:/

Final

'half' /hɔ:f /

'if' /ɪf/

'knife' /naɪf/

12. Consonant /v / :

Initial

'vacancy' /veɪkənsɪ/

'van' /væn/

'variable' /vəriəbl/

Final

'give' /gɪv/

'move' /mu:v/

13. Consonant /θ / :

Initial

'three' /θri/

'thief' /θi:f/

Final

'both' /bəʊθ/

'path' /pɑ:θ/

'wraith' /reɪθ/

14. Consonant /ʒ / :

Initial

'those' /ðəʊz/

'thou' /θəʊ/

'qualify' /kwəlɪfaɪ/

Medial

'novel' /nɒvəl/

'never' /nevə/

'savour' /seɪvə/

Medial

'cathode' /kəθəʊd/

'anything' /enɪθɪŋ/

Medial

'bother' /bɒðə/

'nothing' /nʌθɪŋ/

'worthy' /wɔ:θI/

'though' /θu/

Final

'smmoth' /sm:θ/

'girth' /gɜ:θ/

'with' /wIθ/

15. Consonant /z / :

Initial

Medial

'zoo' /zu:/

'assizes' /əsaɪzɪz/

'zoom' /zu:m/

'buzy' /bizI/

'zone' /zoun/

'headsman' /hedzman/

Final

'yours' /jɔ:z/

'buzz' /bʌz/

'as' /æz/

16. Consonant /s / :

Initial

Medial

'sand' /sænd/

'maximum' /mæksɪməm/

'save' /seɪv/

'mayself' /maɪself/

'say' /seɪ /

'mystic' /mɪstɪk/

Final

'various' /vəriəs/

'gas' /gæs/

'ness' /nes/

17. Consonant /ʃ / :

Initial

Medial

'shall' /ʃæl/

'natural' /nætʃrəl/

'shalt ' /ʃælt/

'ratio ' /reɪʃɪəʊ/

'shampoo ' /ʃæmpu/

'nation ' /neɪʃən/

Final

'gash ' /gæʃ/

'roughish ' /rʌfɪʃ/

18. Consonant /ʒ / :

Initial

Medial

Final

—

'occasion ' /əkeɪʒən/

'barrage ' /bærpɜːʒ/

—

'occasional ' /keɪʒənəl/

'rouge ' /ruːʒ/

19. Consonant /tʃ / :

Initial

Medial

'child ' /tʃaɪld/

'watchman ' /wɒtʃmən/

'cheap ' /tʃiːp/

'wacter ' /wɒtʃər/

'cheque ' /tʃek/

'riches ' /rɪtʃes/

Final

'watch ' /wɒtʃ/

'sandwich ' /sænwɪtʃ/

'rich ' /rɪtʃ/

20. Consonant /dʒ / :

Initial

Medial

'jam ' /dʒæm/

'apologize ' /əpɒlədʒaɪz/

'jab ' /dʒæb/

'agent ' /eɪdʒənt/

Final

'age ' /eɪdʒ/

'baggage ' /bæɡɪdʒ/

'cabbage ' /kæbɪdʒ/

21. Consonant / h / :

Initial	Medial	Final
'hair /hɛə/	'behind /bɪhaɪnd/	_____
'hall /hɔ:l/	'behave /bɪheɪv/	
'hand /hænd/	'behold /bɪhould/	

22. Consonant / w / :

Initial	Medial	Final
'wall /wɔ:l/	'quality /kwɒlɪtɪ/	_____
'war /wɔ:/	'away /wei/	_____
'warm /wɜ:m/	'forward /fɔ:wɜ:d/	

23. Consonant / r / :

Initial	Medial	Final
'race /reɪs/	'very /verɪ/	_____
'rat /ræt/	'around /raʊnd/	
'radio /reɪdɪəʊ/	'arrive /raɪv/	

24. Consonant / j / :

Initial	Medial	Final
'yard /jɜ:d/	'million /mɪljən/	_____
'you /ju:/	'value /vælju:/	
'yellow /jeləʊ/	'vacuous /vækjuəs/	

2.2.2.2. CLASSIFICATION OF JAVANESE CONSONANTS .

Based on the position of articulation in the organs of speech, Javanese consonants can be classified according to manner of articulation and place of articulation .

According to manner of articulation, Javanese consonants can be classified into : plosive, nasal, lateral, trill, fricative, and semi-vowel.

According to place of articulation, they are classified into : Bilabial, Dental-Alveolar, Retroflex, Palatal, Velar, and Glottal .

To clarify the consonants sounds of Javanese language, we may see the consonant chart as follows :

	Place of Articulation					
	Bilabial	Dental dan Alveolar	Retroflex	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
Plosif	p b	t d	[ʈ] [ɖ]	c ɟ	k ɡ	q
Nasal	m	n		ɲ	ŋ	
Lateral		l				
Trill		r				
Frikatif		ɸ				
Semi-Vowel	w			y		

Table II:

Source : Pusat Pengembangan Bahasa
Departemen Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan Jakarta, 1985

/p/ is voiceless bilabial plosive.
 /b/ is voiced bilabial plosive.
 /t/ is voiceless pental-alveolar plosive.
 /d/ is voiced pental-alveolar plosive.
 /t̚/ is voiceless retroflex plosive.
 /d̚/ is voiced retroflex plosive.
 /c/ is voiceless palatal plosive.
 /j/ is voiced palatal plosive.
 /k/ is voiceless velar plosive .
 /g/ is voiced velar plosive.
 /q/(k) is voiced glotal plosive.
 /m/ is voiced bilabial plosive.
 /n/ is voiced pental-alveolar nasal.
 /ɲ/ is voiced palatal nasal.
 /ŋ/ is voiced velar nasal .
 /l/ is voiced pental-alveolar lateral.
 /r/ is apiko-alveolar trill.
 /s/ is voiceless pental-alveolar frikatif.
 /w/ is voiced bilabial semi-vowel.
 /h/ is voiceless laringal frikatif.

The following are some examples of Javanese Consonants in initial, medial and final positions.

1. Consonant /b/ :

Initial	Medial	Final.
/b ^h lɔŋjɔ/ 'to shop'	/sab ^h ar/ 'patience'	—

/b^hud^hal/ 'take off' /tɔmb^hɔ/ 'medicine'

/b^hapa?/ 'father' /klamb^hi/ 'dress'

2. Consonant /p/ :

Initial	Medial	Final.
/p ^h anen/ 'harvest'	/sap ^h u/ 'brush'	/ŋgarap/ 'to work'
/p ^h layɔn/ 'runs'	/b ^h ap ^h a?/ 'father'	/nded ^h ep/ 'heering'
/p ^h itu/ 'seven'	/nump ^h a?/ 'up'	

3. Consonant /t/ :[√]

Initial	Medial	Final.
/təkɔ/ 'came'	/tɔmb ^h ɔ/ 'drug'	/njiwit/ 'to pinch'
/tɔŋi/ 'to get up'	/ŋetan/ 'to east'	/pampat/ 'four'
/turu/ 'sleep'		

4. Consonant /d/ :[√]

Initial	Medial	Final.
/dolan/ 'plays'	/wədi/ 'afraid'	_____
/diwɔɔ/ 'to read'	/kɔndɔ/ 'old brother'	
/doŋa/ 'pray'	/nidul/ 'to south'	

5. Consonant /t̚/ :^{!√}

Initial	Medial	Final.
/t̚ukul/ 'grow up'	/di ^h t̚u ^h t̚u?/ 'to fight'	/njawat̚/ 'pinch'
/t̚et̚ukulan/ 'tree'	/t̚o ^h t̚ɔ?/ 'just'	/uru ^h t̚/ 'massage'
/t̚il /	/t̚u ^h t̚u?/ 'mouth'	/rum t̚/ 'save'

6. Consonant /d̚/ :[√]

Initial	Medial	Final.
/d̚hukurnɔ/	/nu ^h d̚hun/ 'turn'	_____

/dʰəpʰɔ/	/ adʰeɣʰ i/
/dʰəpʰol/ 'sales'	/neɣʰ/ 'eat'

7. Consonant /c/ :

Initial	Medial	Final.
/cəpətɔ/ 'hurry up'	/kəcəkəl/ 'holded'	_____
/cɛpʰa?/ 'ready'	/coco?/ 'perfect'	

8. Consonant /j/ :

Initial	Medial	Final.
/jhiwitɔn/ 'to pinch'	/dijhalu?/ 'to ask'	_____
/jhɔlɔ/ 'net'	/mujharab/ 'tested'	

9. Consonant /m/ :

Initial	Medial	Final.
/machul/ 'to dig'	/nembhe/ 'new'	/didhum/ 'divided'
/mono/ 'that'	/namu / 'just'	/nem/ 'six'

10. Consonant /w/ :

Initial	Medial	Final.
/wəruh/ 'know'	/dhiwɔcɔ/ 'to read'	_____
/wɔtu/ 'stone'	/dhwɔɔ/ 'to long'	

11. Consonant /s/ :

Initial	Medial	Final.
/saphuɔn/ 'brushing'	/səsə?/ 'narrow'	/adhus/ 'take bath/
/sabhar/ 'patience'	/siɣset/ 'slim'	/renes/ 'rich'
/sadhar/ 'think'	/səsə gruʔan/	/səlɔrs/ 'perfect/

12. Consonant /n/ :

Initial	Medial	Final.
/naŋis/'to cry'	/nukoni/'to buy'	/takhon/'to ask'
/nulis/'write'	/nunut/'follow'	/nonthon/'wacth'

13. Consonant /r/ :

Initial	Medial	Final.
/ŋrabhut/'fight for'	/rɔdho/'rather'	/nandhur/'plant'
/rakho/'to feign'	/ghraghas/'greedy'	/phasar/'market'

14. Consonant /l/ :

Initial	Medial	Final.
/lup/'going'	/bhali/'to buy'	/didhol/'to sale'
/lali/'forget'	/ilihnɔ/'go back'	/sambhel/'chili'

15. Consonant /y/ :

Initial	Medial	Final.
/yayi/'young brother'	/ŋguyu/'smile'	—
/yən/'if'	/playɔn/'to run'	

16. Consonant /n/ :

Initial	Medial	Final.
/ñaphu/'brushing'	/dhiŋa /'offered'	—
/ñjalu?/'to request'	/ñai/'grand mother'	

17. Consonant /k/ :

Initial	Medial	Final.
---------	--------	--------

/kaghet/'surprize' /dikɔn/'ordered' /ndalu?/'to see'
 /kulɔ/'I' /sɔkhɔ/'pole' /kretæk/'cigaret'

18. Consonant /g/ :

Initial	Medial	Final.
/ghawe/'to make'	/jɔghɔ/'take care'	_____
/ghulɔ/'sugar'	/sughih/'rich'	

19. Consonant /ŋ/ :

Initial	Medial	Final.
/ŋombhe/'drink'	/luŋɔ/'to go'	/mɔŋaŋ/'to win'
/ŋgaŋgu/'to disturb'	/ŋgaŋgo/'to use'	/gendoŋ/'carry'

20. Consonant /h/ :

Initial	Medial	Final.
/habhis/'over'	/ulihɔ/'go back'	/mulih/'back'
/hɔwɔ/'conditions'	/tahan/'to stand'	/manɣh/'again'

Next the presentation and analysis of the data.

CHAPTER III
PRESENTATION And ANALYSIS OF DATA

3.1. PRESENTATION OF DATA.

As the writer explained in chapter II, that every language has certain norms which are different with others.

This means that every language has various rules.

Of course, English pronunciation is different from Javanese language in pronunciation. This difference is one of the difficulties of Javanese speakers in learning English as a foreign language.

Some structural aspects which are not similar are vowels and consonants.

In this chapter, the writer only describes and analyse the data. The data obtained by recording the speaker's pronunciation of English sounds.

The speakers taken as samples consist of twenty persons.

Based on the result of recording the speakers pronunciation, Javanese speakers find difficult to pronounce the English sounds correctly.

What is meant by the Javanese speakers here, those are studying at Rajawali English Course, and the English sounds written here are vowels and consonants. Below there sounds which are frequently pronounced wrongly by the Javanese speakers.

- Vowels : /i:/, /ɔ:/, /ɜ:/, /a:/, /ʊ:/, /ʌ/ and
/æ/
— Consonants : /θ/, /ð/, /tʃ/, /dʒ/, /f/, /b/,
and /g/.

The following data are presented to support the above statement.



VOWELS

Table I :

The mark (*) means correct.

Vowels	Numbers of Speakers
/i:/	
Initial ;	
- even /i:vn/	
/i:/ *	3
/I/	7
/e/	10
- easy /i:z /	
/i:/ *	5
/I/	7
/e/	8
Medial ;	
- keep /ki:p/	
/i:/ *	2
/I/	10
/e/	8
- seems /si:ms/	
/i:/ *	7
/I/	13

/ u: /	
Medial ;	
- boot /bu:t/	
/u:/ *	4
/ʊ/	12
/ɔ/	6
- whom /hu:m/	
/u:/ *	5
/ʊ/	7
/ɔ/	8
Final ;	
- do /du:/	
/u:/ *	8
/ʊ/	12
- to /tu:/	
/u:/ *	3
/ʊ/	10
/ɔ/	7
/ɜ:/	
Initial ;	
- early /ɜ:li/	
/ɜ:/ *	0
/e/	10
/i/	5
/ɛ/	5
Medial ;	

- bird /bɜ:d/	
/ɜ:/ *	0
/e/	10
/i/	6
/ /	4
Final ;	
- sir /sɜ:/	
/ɜ:/ *	0
/e/	10
/i/	5
/ɛ/	5
/ɔ:/	
Initial ;	
- all /ɔ:l/	
/ɔ:/ *	5
/o/	8
/ɔ/	4
/a/	2
- order /ɔ:də/	
/ɔ:/ *	2
/ɔ/	10
/o/	8
Medial ;	
- talk /tɔ:k/	
/ɔ:/ *	5

/ɔ/	12
/o/	3
- water /wɔ:tə/	
/ɔ:/ *	2
/ɔ/	14
/o/	4
Final ;	
- floor /flɔ:/	
/ɔ:/ *	2
/ʊ/	7
/ə/	11
- pour /pɔ:r/	
/ɔ:/ *	3
/ʊ/	10
/ɔ/	7
/ a: / .	
Initial ;	
- after /a:ftə/	
/a:/ *	0
/ɔ/	10
/e/	6
/a/	6
- arm /a:m/	
/a:/ *	0
/ɔ/	13

/ ɒ /	7
Medial ;	
- part /pa:t/	
/a:/*	0
/a /	9
/o/	11
Final ;	
- far /fa:/	
/a:/*	0
/ɔ /	11
/a/	9
/ æ / .	
Initial ;	
- adult /ædʌlt/	
/æ / *	2
/e/	10
/ɔ /	6
/ ɒ /	4
Medial ;	
- Van /væn/	
/æ / *	0
/e/	18
/a/	2
- Mad /mæd/	
/æ / *	0
/e/	16

/ə/	4
/ʌ/	
Medial ;	
- Above /æbʌv/	
/ʌ/ *	2
/ɔ/	6
/o/	10
/a/	2
- One /wʌn/	
/ʌ/ *	2
/ɔ/	8
/o/	8
/a/	2

CONSONANTS.

Table II

The Mark (*) means correct.

Consonants	Number of Speakers
/θ/	
Initial ;	
- thing /θiŋ/	
/θ/ *	0
/t/	8
/th/	8
/s/	4
- three /θri/	
/θ/ *	0
/t/	8
/th/	9
/s/	3
Medial:	
- anything/enIθiŋ/	
/θ/ *	0
/t/	7
/th/	10
/s/	3
- cathode/kaθoud/	
/θ/ *	0

/t/	12
/th/	8
Final ;	
- both /bouθ/	
/θ/ *	0
/t/	12
/d/	8
- path /pæθ/	
/θ/ *	0
/t/	12
/d/	8
/θ/	
Initial ;	
- thouse /θouz/	
/θ/*	0
/d/	8
/dh/	12
- though /θou/	
/θ/*	0
/d/	3
/dh/	13
/t/	3
/th/	1
Medial ;	
- bother /bɒðə/	
/θ/*	0

/t/	3
/dh/	12
/d/	5
- nothing /nʌŋ/	
/ŋ/*	0
/t/	12
/th/	6
/s/	2
Final ;	
- smooth /smuŋ/	
/ŋ/*	0
/t/	10
/d/	10
- with /wIŋ/	
/ŋ/*	0
/t/	10
/d/	10
/tʃ/	
Initial ;	
- child /tʃaɪld/	
/tʃ/*	0
/c/	12
/jh/	8
- cheap /tʃi:p/	
/tʃ/*	0
/c/	12

/jh/	8
Medial ;	
- watchman /wɒtʃ mən/	
/tʃ/*	0
/ts/	4
/c/	12
/jh/	4
- riches /rɪtʃ es/	
/tʃ/*	0
/c/	12
/ts/	8
Final ;	
- watch /wɒtʃ/	
/tʃ/*	0
/ts/	4
/ds/	2
/c/	14
/dʒ/	
Initial ;	
- jam /dʒæ m/	
/dʒ/*	0
/jh/	14
/c/	6
- jab /dʒæ b/	
/dʒ/*	0
/jh/	15

/c/	5
Medial ;	
- agent /eidʒənt/	
/dʒ /*	0
/jh/	14
/ch/	4
/g/	2
- agenda /ædʒənda/	
/dʒ / *	0
/jh/	12
/ch/	5
/g/	3
Final ;	
- age /eidʒ/	
/dʒ /*	0
/jh/	18
/gh/	2
- cabbage /kæbɪdʒ/	
/dʒ /*	0
/jh/	16
/g/	4
/ʃ /	
Initial ;	
- shalt /ʃælt/	
/ʃ / *	5
/s/	15

- shalt /ʃælt/	
/ʃ/ *	6
/s/	14
Medial ;	
- nation /neɪʃən/	
/ʃ/ *	6
/s/	14
- ratio /reɪʃɪou/	
/ʃ/ *	6
/s/	14
Final ;	
- gash /gæʃ/	
/ʃ/ *	0
/s/	20
/b/	
Initial ;	
- ball /bɔ:l/	
/b/ *	0
/bh/	20
- bag /bæɡ/	
/b/ *	0
/bh/	20
Medial ;	
- above /əbʌv/	
/b/ *	0

- shalt /ʃælt/	
/ʃ/ *	6
/s/	14
Medial ;	
- nation /neɪʃən/	
/ʃ/ *	6
/s /	14
- ratio /reɪʃɪou/	
/ʃ/ *	6
/s /	14
Final ;	
- gash /gæʃ /	
/ʃ/ *	0
/s/	20
/ b /	
Initial ;	
- ball /bɔ:l/	
/b/ *	0
/bh/	20
- bag /bæɡ/	
/b/ *	0
/bh/	20
Medial ;	
- above /æb^v/	
/b/ *	0

/bh/	20
- about /əbaut/	
/b/ *	0
/bh/	20
Final ;	
- nab /næb/	
/b/ *	0
/ph/	20
- job /dʒoub/	
/b/ *	0
/ph/	20
/ g /	
Initial ;	
- give /giv/	
/g/ *	0
/gh/	20
- game /geim/	
/g/	3
/gh/	17
Medial ;	
- laager /lp:gə/	
/g/ *	0
/gh/	20
- aggressive /ægresiv/	

/g/ *	3
/gh/	17
- hexagon /heks gen/	
/g/ *	0
/gh/	20
Final ;	
- bag /b g/	
/g/ *	0
/k/	10
/gh/	10
- egg /eg/	
/g/*	0
/k/	20

3.2. ANALYSIS OF DATA

From the data that the writer collected by recording the Javanese speakers, there is evidence that they have difficulties in producing some sounds of the English language. The sounds are several vowels and consonants, that are not found in Javanese language. To clarify the problem, the writer will describe the difficulties that are faced by Javanese speakers in pronouncing English vowels and consonants.

VOWEL ANALYSIS.

Vowel /i:/ : front open spread vowel.

The long vowel /i:/ is pronounced by 3-5 speakers in the right way, but others speakers pronounced it wrongly.

They pronounced /I/ or /e/ instead of /i:/.

The word even /i:vn/ is pronounced by 13 speakers as /Ifn/ and 7 speakers pronounce it /efn/. The word easy /i:zy/ is pronounced by 14 speakers as /Isi/ and 6 speakers pronounce it as /esi/.

In the medial position, the pronunciation of the long vowel /i:/ is the same as in initial position. The words keep /ki:p/ or seems /si:ms/, are pronounced by 12-17 speakers as /sImS/ and /kIp/. The wrong pronunciation have been made by 15-17 speakers. Maybe because they don't know how to pronounce the long vowel /i:/, or probably they don't

know the rule of English speech sounds. So that, they have made mistakes not only in the initial but also in medial and final positions.

- Vowel /u:/ , close back rounded vowel.

In pronouncing the long vowel /u:/, there are 2-5 speakers who are able to pronounce this vowel correctly in the medial and final positions. Others speakers are not able to pronounce long vowel /u:/ correctly. The sound of long vowel /u:/, is pronounced as a short vowel /ʊ/, and /ɔ/.

Thus, the words boot/bu:t/, whom /hu:m/, do /du:/, to /tu:/, and zoo /zu:/, are pronounced /bʊt/, /hʊm/, /dʊ/, /tʊ/, /and /sʊ /, by 8 - 13 speakers.

Other speakers pronounced the words as /bɔt/, /hɔm/, /dɔ /, /tɔ/, and /zɔ/.

In pronouncing the vowel /u:/, it seems that they are not careful in pronouncing those words having this vowel.

They are very fast in expressing those words, so that it results in imperfect pronunciation

-Vowel /ɜ:/, half close central vowel .

No body pronounces the vowel /ɜ:/ correctly. Most speakers have changed the long vowel /ɜ:/ into short vowel / /, each as the words early /ɜ:li/, bird /bɜ:d/, girl /gɜ:r/ and sir /sɜ:/, which are pronounced as

/əli/, /gəli/, /bəd/, and /sə/.

Also, some of them changed the sound into another vowel sound like the word work */wɜ:k/,* pronounced as */wək/, /bid/, /sir/, /hət/.*

The reason why the speakers of Javanese have made various mistakes in pronouncing this sound is perhaps because the vowel */ɜ:/* does not exist in Javanese language, so that the true way of pronouncing this sound is not known by them .

- Vowel */ɜ:/*, half open back rounded vowel.

Only 5 speakers pronounce this sound correctly Other speakers pronounce it wrongly. They pronounce the vowel */ɜ:/* are as */ɔ/, /o/, or /a/.*

Vowel */ɜ:/* in the initial position is pronounced by 14-15 speakers as */ɔ/, /o/, and /a/.* The word all */ɜ:l/,* or order */ɜ:də/,* are pronounced */ɔl/, /ol/, /al/, or /odə/, /odə/, /adə/.*

In the medial position, the speakers changed vowel */ɜ:/* into vowel */ɔ/, and /o/.* The words talk */tɜ:k/,* water */wɜ:tə/,* are pronounced by 8-10 speakers as */tɔk/, /wɔtə/, /tak/, and /watə/.*

Different from initial and medial positions, is final position. The vowel */ɜ:/* is changed by the speakers into vowel */u/.* The words floor */flɜ:/,* pour */pɜ:r/,* are pronounced */flur/ and /pur/,* in this time.

The difference that is made by the speakers in

pronouncing vowel /ɔ:/ in the initial, medial and final positions are caused by the fact that the speakers do not know how to produce vowel according to English way. They have equalised both languages pronunciation .

- Vowel /æ/, open front vowel .

Just 2 speakers are able to pronounce vowel /æ/ perfectly, and 18 speakers have difficulties in pronouncing it vowel correctly.

They have trouble in distinguishing between /e/ and /æ/. Probably they do not remember or do not know that the opening between the jaws is wider for /æ/ than /e/. Some of them pronounce the vowel /æ/,

like /a/. Here we can see the words like Adult /ædʌlt/lt/, Van /væn/, Mad /mæd/, pronounced by 14 speakers as /edʌlt/, /ven/, /med/.

Other speakers pronounced it as /a/, like the words Academic /ækədemɪk/, Attract /ætrækt/, Accident /æksɪdənt/, they pronounced these words as /akədemɪk/, /atrækt/, and /aksɪdənt/.

The difficulties that speakers of Javanese faced in pronouncing the vowel /æ/ are because in Javanese Language , the vowel /a/ or /e/ does exist.

The mother tongue seemsto interfere. Thus, this vowel /æ/ is not easy to produce

- Vowel /ʌ/, half open central vowel .

Twenty speakers have difficulties in pronouncing and express this sound /ʌ/. They pronounced it wrongly. In medial position, vowel /ʌ/ as in words Above /æbʌv/, One /wʌn/, or Adult /ædʌlt/ are pronounced by 11 speakers as /əbʌv/, /wʌn/, and /edʌlt/. Six speakers pronounced /əbʌv/, /wʌn/, /edʌlt/. And another speakers pronounced as /əbʰav/, /wʌn/, and /edʰ-
-alt/. Thus, vowel /ʌ/ in medial position in pronounced as vowel /ɔ/, half open back vowel ; /o/, half open back rounded vowel ; and /a/, half open back vowel.

The reason why the speakers of Javanese have difficulties in pronouncing this vowel /ʌ/, is probably because of interference from the mother tongue. Generally, sound /ə/ or /a/, in Javanese Language are substituted by the sound /ɔ/ or /o/, as in the words. So that the Javanese speakers have difficulties in pronouncing this vowel correctly.

- Vowel /a:/, open back rounded vowel .

The words After /a:ftə /, Arm /a:m/, are pronounced by 6 speakers of Javanese as /afte/, /am/ ; 10 speakers pronounce /ɔftə/, and /ɔm/ then another pronounces as /oftə/ such /eftə/ and /em/.

The long vowel /a:/, by speakers of Javanese are changed into short vowel /a/ , vowel /ɔ/, and vowel /e/ ; in initial position.

In medial position, the long vowel /a:/ is changed by speakers into vowel /ɔ/ and vowel /a/. As words Part/pa:t/, Class /kla:s/, and Bark /ba:k/. By 11 speakers are pronounced as /pɔt/, /bɔk/, and /klops/.

Nine speakers pronounced this words as /pat/, /klas/, and /bak/.

In final position, the long vowel /a:/ is changed into vowel /a/. The words Far /fa:/, Car /ca:/, Star/sta:/. are pronounced as /far/, /car/, /star/. by twenty speakers.

In pronouncing the long vowel /a:/, the speakers of Javanese are not careful in producing this sound. They are very fast in pronouncing the sound.

So, they pronounced the long vowel /a:/ as one of its equivalent in Javanese.

3.2.3. CONSONANT ANALYSIS

- Consonant /θ/, voiceless dental fricative consonant.

The consonant /θ/, is pronounced by 20 speakers in the wrong way. They pronounced the sound as consonant /t/, /t/, or /s/ in Javanese.

The words Thing /θiŋ/, Three /θri/, in initial position is pronounced by 8 speakers as /tiŋ/ ; 8 speakers pronounced /thiŋ/ and 4 speakers as /siŋ/.

The same as the word Three /θri/, no speakers

pronounce it correctly. The word three /θri/ are pronounced as /tri/ by 8 speakers, 9 speakers pronounced it as /θri/ and 3 speakers as /sri/

In medial position, the words Anything /enIθin/, or Cathode /kəθoud/, is pronounced by 7 speakers as /enItiŋ/, 10 speakers pronounced it as /enithiŋ/ and the others as /enisih/.

The word Cathode /kəθoud/ is pronounced by 10 speakers /katoud/ and 10 speakers pronounced it as /kathoud/.

In final position, this sound is pronounced by speakers as /t/, and /d/. The words Both /bouθ/, Path /pa:θ/. Both /bouθ/ are pronounced by 12 speakers as /bout/ and 8 speakers as /boud/, such as word Path /pad/.

Twenty speakers of Javanese have difficulties in pronouncing consonant /θ/ perfectly. They have trouble in distinguishing between sound /t/, /tʰ/, /s/ and /θ/.

Probably they do not remember or do not know the shape of consonant /θ/, in which the top of the tongue touches the upper teeth, so they equalize the pronunciation of English and Javanese.

The main reason why the speakers made mistakes in pronouncing consonant /θ/; is because in Javanese language the consonant does not exist.

So that, if Javanese speaker pronounce and express consonant /θ/ they have difficulty and make mistakes.

- Consonant /θ/, voiceless dental fricative consonant.

The consonant /θ/ in English language is formed by the tip of the tongue and the upper teeth. The place of articulation of this consonant is nearly the same as the consonant /d/ and /d̪/, in Javanese language. We know that consonant /d̪/, is voiced retroflex plosive and consonant /d/ is voiced dental-alveolar plosive, they consonants that are formed by the tip of tongue and alveolum. So, in pronouncing consonant /θ/ The Javanese speakers change this sound into /d/ and /d̪/.

The words Those /θouz/, Though /θou/, Bother /bɒθə/, Nothing /nʌθɪŋ/, Smooth /smuθ/, and With /wɪθ/, in initial, medial and final positions are pronounced wrongly by all speakers.

They made mistakes and have difficulties in producing those words perfectly.

In initial position, 12 speakers pronounced *those* /θouz/ as /dous/ ; 8 speakers as /dhous/. *Though* /θou/ is pronounced by 13 speakers as /dhou/; 3 speakers /dou/, 3 speakers /tou/, and 1 speaker as /thou/.

In medial position, twelve speakers pronounced *Bother* /bɒθə/ as /bɒdɪə/; 5 speakers pronounced it as /bɒdɪə/ and 3 speakers pronounced /bɒtə/. The word *nothing* /nʌθɪŋ/ is pronounced by 12 speakers as /nathɪn/; by 6 speakers as /noθɪŋ/ and by 2 speakers as /nasiŋ/.

In final position, the word Smooth /smu^h/ is pronounced by 10 speakers as /smut/ and 10 speakers as /smud/. Same as the word With /wi^h/; 10 speakers pronounced /wit/ and 10 speakers /wid/.

The Javanese speakers have various sounds in pronouncing consonant /^h/ . May be they do not know how to express the sound in the right way, according to English rules. The fact is that there is no consonant /^h/ in Javanese language ; they only have consonant /d/, /d̥/, or /t/, and /t̥/, those consonants that have place of articulation like or nearly the same as consonant /^h/ in English language.

So that, the speakers pronounced the consonant as same as if they pronounce the consonant /d/, /d̥/, or /t/, and /t̥/ in Javanese language.

- Consonant /tʃ/, voiceless palato - alveolar affricate consonant.

Twenty speakers of Javanese are not able to pronounce the consonant /tʃ/ correctly.

They have difficulties in pronouncing this consonant sound. It is changed into /c/, /jh/, /ts/ and /ds/ by the speakers.

In initial position, the word Child /tʃ aild/, are pronounced by 12 speakers as /caild/ ; 8 speakers

pronounced it as /jhaid/. The word Cheap /tʃi:p/ are pronounced by 12 speakers as /chip/ and 8 speakers /jhip/.

The words Watchman /w t m n/ and Riches /rɪtʃ es/ in medial position are pronounced by 12 speakers as /wɔtʃ-eman/ 4 speakers /watsmən/ and 4 speakers as /wɔtʃmən/ 12 speakers pronounced /rices/ and 8 speakers as /rɪtses/.

In final position ; word watch /wɔtʃ / is pronounced /wats/ by 4 speakers , 4 speakers as /wɔds/ and 14 speakers as /wɔch/.

The speakers made mistakes in initial, medial, and final positions. They do not know how to pronounce these sound according to English ways.

But, the main reason why they have difficulties in producing the consonant /tʃ/, is due to the fact that in Javanese language this consonant does not exist. So, they can not pronounced this sound appropriately

- Consonant /dʒ/, 'voiced palato - alveolar affricate consonant.

In pronouncing /dʒ/, speakers of Javanese use various sounds as its substitute .

5 - 6 speakers pronounced this sound as /c/ ; sound /j/ is substituted by 14 - 16 speakers ; and another pronounced it as /g /.

Thus, twenty speakers made mistakes in pronouncing this

consonant. They pronounced it wrongly.

Consonant /dʒ/ is an apico - alveolar. This consonant does not exist in Javanese Language but it has a place of articulation that is nearly the same as /c/ and /j/ in Javanese Language.

(/c/ and /j/ are palatal plosive consonant/.

The speakers of Javanese pronounce this sound as sound /c/ and /j/ in Javanese Language. Other speakers use /g/ if this consonant is medial or final position.

Here we can see that in pronouncing /dʒ /,

Javanese have difficulties because they do not know how to produce it according to English rules.

In initial position the words Jam /dʒæm/ and Jab /dʒæb/ are pronounced by 14 - 15 speakers as /jhæm/ and /jhæb/

5 - 6 speakers pronounced them as /cæm/ and /cæb/ .

In medial position ; 12 - 14 speakers pronounce the words Agent /eidʒənt/ or Agenda /ædʒənda/ as /eijhənt/ and /əjhənda/. /eicənt/ and /əcənda/ are pronounced by

5 - 6 speakers , one or two speakers pronounced them as /eighthent/ and /əghənda/. The words Age /eidʒ / and

Cabbage /kæbɪdʒ/ in final position are pronounced as /eijh/ and /kæbɪjh/ by 18 speakers . Also 2 speakers , pronounced these words as /eigh/ and /kæbɪgh/.

- Consonant /ʃ/, voiceless palato - alveolar fricative consonant.

5 - 6 speakers are able to pronounce the sound /ʃ/, perfectly. Some of them changed it into /s/. It has been known that consonant palato - alveolar is produced when the active articulator is the tip of the tongue, whereas the passive articulator is alveolum or prepalatal. The sound that is created by this organ of speech is /s/.

This /ʃ/ in Javanese language does not exist. Just sound /s/ does exist in Javanese language .

From the data that the writer found or collected by recording the speakers, it appears that the English words containing this /ʃ/ will undergo changes in pronunciation.

In initial position, 15 - 16 speakers pronounced the words Shall /ʃæl/, Shallt /ʃælt/, Shampoo /ʃæmpu/ as /sæl/, /salt/, and /samphu/.

5 - 6 speakers pronounced this sound in the right way. In medial position, the sound /ʃ/ in the words Ratio /reiʃiou/ and Nation /neifʌn/ is pronounced by 15 - 16 speakers as /reɪsio/ and /neɪsion/.

The same as in final position, sound /ʃ/ is changed by them into /s/. Like the words gash /gæʃ/, roughish /rʌfɪʃ/ are pronounced it as /ghas/ and /rafis/ by 14 - 15 speakers.

From the analysis above, we can see that about 5 - 6 speakers already know the English rules of pronunciation.

They can use it. But about 14 - 15 speakers, still make mistakes in pronouncing this sound in initial, medial and final positions.

- Consonant /b/, voiced bilabial plosive.

The difference between consonant /b/ in English language and consonant /b/ in Javanese language is that consonant /b/ in English language is never aspirated, but in Javanese language, consonant /b/ must be aspirated.

In pronouncing the sound of /b/, Javanese have difficulties.

So, the twenty speakers are not able to pronounce the sound perfectly in initial, medial and final positions.

As in the words ball /bɔ:l/, bag /bæg/, book /b u:k/ above /æbʌv/, about /əbaʊt/, nab /næb/ and job /dʒɔ:b/.

The twenty speakers pronounced those words as /bhɔ:l/, /bhæg/, /bhuk/, /əbhɔ:f/, /əbhot/, /nəbɸ/ and /jhəp/.

(In final position, the consonant /b/ is changed into consonant /p/, for instance in words nab and jab).

The reason why the speakers have difficulties in pronouncing consonant /b/, is that the non aspirated /b/ is not common in Javanese.



- Consonant /g/, voiced velar plosive.

The difference between consonant /g/ in English language and consonant /g/ in Javanese language is that consonant /g/ in English language is never aspirated, but in Javanese language, consonant /g/ must be aspirated.

In pronouncing the sound of /g/, Javanese have difficulties .

So, the twenty speakers are not able to pronounce the sound perfectly in initial, medial and final positions.

As in the words give/giv/, game/geim/, laager/lp:gz/ aggressive /ægresive/, bag /bæg/, ang egg /eg/.

The twenty speakers pronounced those words as /ghiv/, /gheim/, /loghez/, /aghresif/, /bhək/ and /ek/.

(In final position, the consonant /g/ is changed into consonant /k/, for instance in words bag and egg).

The reason why the speakers have difficulties in pronouncing consonant /g/, is that the non aspirated /g/ is not common in Javanese.

CHAPTER IV
CONCLUSION And SUGGESTION

4.1. CONCLUSION

Having completed this writing, the writer would like to draw the following conclusions :

* English and Javanese languages have different sound systems. English, has more consonants and vowels compared to Javanese.

This means there are English sounds which are not found in Javanese Language. So, most Javanese speakers find difficulties in pronouncing some English sounds while they are speaking English.

* The mistakes in pronouncing the English sounds^r made by the students of Rajawali English Course Malang, mostly involve vowels and consonants that do not exist in Javanese language.

The mistakes made by the speakers are of various nature, some times they are in initial, medial or final positions.

* In pronouncing the English voiced fricatives the speakers tend to pronounce them as voiceless fricatives whether, in initial, medial or final positions.

Having seen the mistakes of pronunciation above, the

writer would like to state that Jvanese speakers tend :

- to pronounce the English sounds as their equivalents in the mother tongue, and this is called interference.
- to be careless in pronouncing English.
- to have a limited understanding in learning English sounds.

4.2. SUGGESTION.

The writer would also like to offer some suggestions to Javanese speakers learning English.

- The learners should practice pronouncing the English vowels and consonants and pronounce them by imitating the pronunciation of native English speakers.
- A special guidance should be given in speaking and listening so that the speakers can study efficiently.
- The language laboratory is very important and plays a very important role for the learners to develop good pronunciation.
- Finally, the writer realizes that this writing is open to far then perfection

However, she hopes that this writing is useful for the beginners in particular and for people who are interested in learning English to speak.

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